FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — The Lebanese Army repulsed further attacks on its positions in Suq al-Gharb, using artillery and air strikes to destroy enemy vehicles, the Army Command announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio on 21 September. U.S. warships subsequently bombarded and silenced hostile artillery emplacements after areas in East Beirut were subjected to renewed shelling. Hundreds of rockets fell on the Al-Yarzi-B'abda area, the radio reported, and further north, Jubayl also came under artillery fire. Meanwhile, U.S. warplanes on low-level reconnaissance flights released balloons to avoid SAM's that were fired at them, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The radio reported earlier that the Syrians have installed SAM batteries in the Ash-Shuf area.

In a separate development, the British Government announced that it has permitted the stationing of six Italian aircraft at a British base in Cyprus to provide defensive cover for the Italian contingent of the multinational force, Nicosia radio reported.

Army on Enlistment, Curfew — An Army Command statement broadcast by Beirut radio called for volunteers to enlist in the Army. Applicants must be between 18 and 45 years old and should have been Lebanese citizens for over 15 years. Another Army Command statement broadcast by the radio increased curfew restrictions in the area between Ash-Shuwayfat and southern Beirut.

Political Developments — An envoy of Saudi mediator Prince Bandar ibn Sultan is in Damascus to meet with Syrian leaders and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and to convey Lebanon's reply to the latest cease-fire proposals, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Earlier, sources in Damascus close to the PSP stated that Junblatt had proposed that the dialogue between Lebanese Government and opposition delegations take place without either side imposing preconditions concerning the identities of the participants, according to the radio. In a statement broadcast by Damascus radio, the PSP-backed National Salvation Front (NSF) accused the Lebanese Government of rejecting the latest proposals submitted by Prince Bandar in order to expand the conflict and increase U.S. involvement. The NSF has approved Prince Bandar's latest three-point working paper, the statement noted, and is ready to cease fire and begin a comprehensive national dialogue.

In another development, a Saudi Information Ministry source denied "all reports, comments, and conclusions" about the results of Prince Bandar's mediation carried recently by Radio Monte Carlo and "some Arab and foreign news agencies," SPA reported. Saudi Arabia will state its position on the negotiations through official channels, the spokesman added. A Riyadh radio commentary deplored the "hard line" of both sides in the conflict and called on the protagonists to "rise above their differences" and engage in dialogue.

President Amin al-Jumayyil inspected Army units in Suq al-Gharb, Beirut radio noted. The radio also broadcast a statement by Lebanon's leading Muslim clergymen which criticized "sectarian and factional practices" aimed at Muslims and likewise deplored "party hegemony over the state." The statement called for an end to the armed militias of all sides as well as "illegitimate information media and illegal money collectors." Regarding the current "serious situation" in the Ash-Shuf, the leading Sunni, Shi'ite, and Druze clergymen promised to continue efforts to achieve "the cherished results" in cooperation with all sides. In another development, the Shi'ite Amal Movement declared that Amal will never allow "armed Palestinians" to return to Beirut, *Le Monde* reported.

Israeli View — Israel is not involved in Lebanon, is not intervening in the sectarian war there, and will not do so in the future, Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio.

Syrian Contacts With Libya, PDRY — Chief of Staff General Hikmat ash-Shihabi delivered an "urgent message" on the current "grave situation resulting from U.S. aggression" to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli, JANA announced. Meanwhile, President Hafiz al-Asad reviewed the Lebanese situation during talks with visiting PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Damascus television reported.

Soviet Moves — Three Soviet submarines are "roaming the eastern Mediterranean," the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* reported on 20 September. Diplomatic sources disclosed that the Soviet Union has ordered a "first-stage" alert of its forces in the southern USSR and placed its military personnel in Syria on full alert, *Al-Qabas* added. The paper also cited reports that senior Soviet officers are supervising the military situation in Lebanon in conjunction with the Syrian command from a joint operations room in Damascus. Another Kuwaiti paper, *Al-Anba'*, said the Soviet Union has informed Israel that if the latter attacks Syria the USSR plans to send 52,000 Soviet troops "within 12 hours" to take part in the fighting and "teach Israel a lesson it will not forget."

PLO Affairs

During a meeting with the PLO representative in Tunis, the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia expressed the USSR's support and respect for the Palestinian people and leadership headed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported.

Israel

Prime Minister-designate Shamir officially invited the Alignment to join the Likud in a national unity government under his leadership, Jerusalem radio reported. In earlier remarks broadcast by the radio, Labor Party Chairman Shi'mon Peres expressed doubt over the viability of such a government and called the guidelines set down by the Likud coalition factions "unacceptable." Nevertheless, Peres stated, he would take any invitation to join such a government to the party forums for discussion.

In the West Bank, Village Leagues head Dawud Sawalihah narrowly escaped an attempt on his life 20 September in Ramallah, according to Amman radio.

Egypt

In an interview with the Israeli paper *Yoman Hashavu'a*, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali urged Israel to pull out of Lebanon and prove its sincerity in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, thereby paving the way for peace in the region and for normalizing Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent a verbal message to Maghreb leaders denouncing U.S. actions in Lebanon and urging united Arab action to confront them, according to JANA.

Libya-Chad

Chadian Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) President Goukouni Oueddei removed all conditions for direct peace negotiations with President Hissein Habre and suggested that any negotiations be held within the OAU framework, according to remarks at a Tripoli news conference reported by AFP. Goukouni announced his willingness to drop his precondition that French troops withdraw before negotiations start, AFP stated. At the news conference, the agency reported, the Chadian opposition leader also accused Habre's forces of massacring GUNT troops, including possibly GUNT Foreign Minister Mahamat Nour, in Oum Chalouba in earlier fighting.

Meanwhile, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson denied that France is negotiating with Libya on Chad's future, according to AFP.

In southern Chad "national liberation army commandos" are gaining the edge over government troops, the clandestine Radio Bardai claimed.

Iran

Iranian workers — with no aid from foreign experts — have capped a Nowruz oil well which had spilled oil into the Gulf for months following Iraqi bombing attacks, President 'Ali Khamene'i announced at a meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni which was attended by the petroleum minister, oil experts, and workers, Tehran radio reported.

Afghanistan

Rebel forces fought eight major battles with Soviet-DRA Government troops in and around Kabul during the first week in September and also control almost all of Paktia Province, according to Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad and AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY reports cited by SPA.

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Soviet Troops Prepared To Assist Syria

GF211647 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 20 Sep 83 p 1

[By Muhammad Khalid Qatmah]

[Text] The Soviet Union has directly informed Israel, through an Israeli official who visited Moscow to discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations, that the Soviet Union will intervene militarily to defend Syria if the latter is attacked by Israel, that it has drawn up plans for the transport of 52,000 Soviet soldiers to Syria within 12 hours only to take part in the fighting against Israel, and that it will teach Israel a lesson it will not forget (verbatim, according to official minutes of the meeting).

Tel Aviv's assessment of this threat has varied. During an Israeli Cabinet meeting Begin said that the threat is serious and should not be ignored, whereas Shamir's view was that these are words unlikely to be put into action "and are merely for the official record."

In view of the fact that Shamir is now almost in power, it is feared that he may hold on to his view on the Soviet threat and risk a war against Syria, thus inaugurating his administration with a strike against Syria to acquire the glamor that will justify his succeeding Begin.

Perhaps the decision to postpone charging Shamir with the formation of a government until Wednesday — and perhaps deciding to charge someone else with the formation of a government — aims to removing Shamir from office during the present decisive stage in the Lebanon war.

PLO Representative, USSR Envoy Meet in Tunis

JN211715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The PLO representative in Tunis met with the USSR ambassador to Tunisia and discussed recent developments in the Middle East, particularly those taking place in Lebanon, and Zionist practices in the occupied territories.

The USSR ambassador expressed his country's full support for the Palestinian people and their leadership. He also expressed the great appreciation and respect of the Soviet people and leadership for Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

The USSR ambassador said in this regard that the USSR has not the slightest doubt about Brother Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, patriotism, loyalty, nor about his great efforts, extensive activities, and accurate interpretation of political matters. He added that 'Arafat's opinion is highly respected by the highest Soviet authorities. The ambassador also stated that Moscow fully supports 'Arafat as the sole leader of the Palestinian people and the PLO. It also considers his moves to be realistic ones that will inevitably lead to victory.

New PLO Representative Appointed to Moscow

JN220835 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 22 Sep 83 p 24

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has decided to appoint Yahya Habash, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, as the representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Moscow.

Informed Palestinian sources mentioned that the appointment of Habas comes as a sign by the PLO to promote the level of diplomatic representation with the USSR.

PFLP, DFLP Support Lebanese Nationalist Forces

JN211358 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus]

[Excerpt] In another development, the joint command of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestinian [DFLP] have issued a statement reiterating the two fronts' support for the Lebanese National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement. Consequently, the joint command of the PFLP and the DFLP have decided to place all their potential at the disposal of the Lebanese Nationalist Forces to help them in confronting the U.S. interference.

The statement called on the PLO command to adopt a definite stand on this issue and criticized some Palestinian voices which had made statements contrary to this stand.

'Arafat Holds Contacts on U.S. in Lebanon

NC220847 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has held extensive international contacts to discuss with the fraternal and friendly states the Palestinian stand on the overt U.S. military interference in the fighting raging on the mountain of Lebanon. In his contacts the brother commander in chief explained that the U.S. military involvement in Lebanon constitutes a direct threat to the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian issue, and the Arab countries that are near and far from Lebanon. The brother commander in chief called for the denunciation of the interference, which will lead in the end to a U.S. occupation of Lebanon if the Arab states do not quickly establish solidarity among themselves.

Palestinian Mediator To Meet 'Arafat in Tripoli

JN220809 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 22 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — Ibrahim Bakr, member of the PLO Central Council and the Palestinian mediation committee, left Amman yesterday for Tripoli in northern Lebanon to meet with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. Bakr

will also meet with dissident leaders to continue the mission of the mediation committee in solving the conflict between Fatah parties.

Transfer of PLO Representatives Reported
NC211600 Athens I Avyi in Greek 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The head of the PLO diplomatic representation, Shawqi Armali, will depart Athens shortly to take over the PLO representation in Brussels.

According to absolutely authoritative *I Avyi* reports, this change in the leadership of the PLO representation in Athens falls within the framework of changes recently decided by the PLO for the better operation of its representations in East and West Europe, Africa, and elsewhere. Thus 15-20 senior PLO cadres will be transferred to various capitals for the more effective promotion of the Palestinian cause.

According to the same reports, Shawqi Armali, who contributed in a most exceptional manner to the development of Greek-Palestinian relations and to publicizing the just cause of the Palestinians during the 3 years he stayed in Greece, will contribute from his new position to the promotion of the Palestinian positions in both Belgium and within the framework of the EEC institutions.

According to these reports, the PLO representative in Paris, Ibrahim as-Sus, will be transferred. It is considered probable that he will be appointed to the Vatican in Rome, or to Dakar in order to deal with Israeli propaganda in Africa.

Abu Mazin Comments on Shamir Appointment
NC220843 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] In Tunis, PLO Executive Committee member Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] has said the appointment of terrorist Yitzhaq Shamir at the head of the Zionist government will not change the Israeli policy, on either internal or external levels. Abu Mazin added that whether the Zionist government stays or goes depends primarily on U.S. wishes.

Palestinians 'Essential' in Mountain Battles
JN211243 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Dispatch by George Bashir, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Beirut]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *Filastin ath-Thawrah*, organ of the PLO, which is being temporarily published in Tripoli, Lebanon,asserted today that Palestinian participation in the mountain battles is essential and that the town of Suq al-Gharb is a strategic military area because it is the gate to Khaldah, i.e., the gate by which to threaten the Marines and to cut off the political road between Beirut and Tel Aviv.

The PLO organ accused certain Arab sides which it did not name of cutting the 'Aynat al-Arz road in the north to stop what the paper called the Palestinian advance from north Lebanon to the mountain.

Arab Solidarity Committees To Meet in Cairo
JN201503 Baghdad Voice of Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo — Arab solidarity committees will meet in Cairo on 26 September 1983 for the first time in 5 years. The committees will discuss three main topics: solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the national liberation crisis, and the U.S. presence in the region.

It is worth noting that the Arab solidarity committees include representatives of 14 Arab countries, including Iraq, as well as a PLO representative.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee To Meet in Amman
JN220838 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 22 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — A responsible Palestinian source in Amman has asserted that the Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the support of steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories will meet in Amman very soon.

Ad-Dustur had mentioned that Hani al-Hasan, adviser of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Amman after the holiday of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

GULF AFFAIRS

Attempt on Oil Pipeline in 'Gulf Country' Fails

GF211757 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] It is said that an abortive attempt to blow up a major oil pipeline in a Gulf country was carried out last week and that consequently stringent security measures were adopted in that country.

KUWAIT

Reagan Places Bright Star Forces on Alert

GF211317 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has ordered the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces to be placed on alert. Sources told *Al-Qabas* that the President demanded that the forces that took part in the Bright Star maneuvers be kept in the Mediterranean region.

Planned Algerian Prime Minister Visit Previewed

GF211918 Kuwait As-Siyasah in Arabic 19 Sep 83 p 3

[Nabil Ghazzawi dispatch]

[Excerpts] *As-Siyasah* has learned from well-informed sources that Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani will pay an official visit to Kuwait in early October. The sources said that during his visit the Algerian prime minister will hold intensive talks with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, prime minister and heir apparent, on strengthening bilateral relations and means to develop them in various fields. They will also discuss the deteriorating situation in the Middle East region, particularly the situation resulting from the civil war in fraternal Lebanon.

The sources said that during his meeting with the prime minister and heir apparent and the senior state officials, he will also discuss a number of issues concerning the elimination of the Arab differences in preparation for the 13th Arab summit conference — scheduled to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 22 November — in order to ensure the success of this summit on various levels.

The sources said that Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani will also discuss the efforts of Algeria, Kuwait, and the GCC countries to mediate between Tehran and Baghdad in order to stop the war between the two neighboring countries that has been going on since December 1980, and which has resulted in deaths and destruction of the two warring countries' economies and has begun to threaten the region's people and international security and peace.

As-Siyasah has learned from the same sources that following his visit to Kuwait, the Algerian prime minister is expected visit the Iraqi and Iranian capitals to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Imam Khomeyni, and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, in a new effort to mediate between the two countries. The efforts and mediation of Algeria are accepted by Iranian and Iraqi officials, as are the efforts and mediation of Kuwait and the UAE within the GCC framework.

SAUDI ARABIA

Mediation Effort Reports Not Official Stand

LD212142 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Sep (SPA) — Responding to a broadcast report by a Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia this evening and to broadcasts by some Arab and foreign news agencies concerning the results of the Saudi mediation between the Syrian and the Lebanese brothers, an official source at the Information Ministry told SPA that all reports, comments, and conclusions about this matter do not apply to reality and do not categorically represent the views of the Kingdom. The source added: When officials in the Kingdom find it necessary to state a certain stand, they will do this through official channels.

Need for Negotiations in Lebanon Stressed

LD212107 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Sep 83

["Analysis" by Abdallah Husayn]

[Text] The events and military involvement in the Lebanese arena have increased in the past few days, adding a more dangerous and peace-threatening dimension to the situation which has existed in Lebanon for so long. All the surrounding Arab circles try to restore peace to the lands of the torn Lebanon, which is under the threat of division, at least if the situation there continues to deteriorate at the same rate.

The talk about bombing and answering bombs, exchange of fire, shelling, and wounded or dead people as a result of the clashes to which Beirut has become accustomed — this talk might carry nothing new except that the area of these clashes has expanded, the fighting has intensified, and security has deteriorated and sometimes completely disappeared.

At the middle of this conflict and the intensification of the bloody military clashes in Lebanon, which have taken so many, many lives and turned so much of the Lebanese economy — at the middle of this eyes are fixed at the diplomatic efforts which are considered the only way out, the ideal force to end this situation, which can make reason and logic prevail at the negotiations table, avoiding guns and head of [word indistinct].

The need for diplomatic efforts has doubled, for the exchange bullets and shells between the sides in Lebanon have reached a level where one group might find it easy to exterminate the other. Since extermination and complete ruin are the same, the end of one group will also mean the other is finished. Within this perception of national loss, which was hard for the Arab leaderships to [words indistinct] and to ignore, which at the same time represents a gain for the Zionist [words indistinct] Israel, seeds of division were planted among the Lebanese brothers by throwing doubts on their relations with their Palestinian or Arab

brothers by falsely convincing them that the Palestinian presence there was the reason they suffered [word indistinct] Israeli attacks.

What confirms the belief of some in this false claim is the disagreement in points of view which Zionist fingers have developed into the spark of the civil war, ruining [words indistinct] for a number of years. Israel works hard to activate the civil war whenever it feels things are calming down and returning to normal.

This is because Israel, which knows that it cannot really face up to a comprehensive confrontation with all the Arab countries, started years ago to remove this danger by spreading doubts among the Arabs and by trying to neutralize some sides. Within the framework of this aim, Israel wants very much to divide Lebanon and tear it into ministates, so it can write Lebanon off the list of its traditional enemies, and even off the list of the Arab countries which can fulfill their commitments towards the usurped Palestinian right and the need for its restoration with other Arab rights usurped by Israel. We have not yet been able to regain these rights in the shadow of the sad events which distracted the Arab nation from its sacred duties through [word indistinct] disputes which are meant to [words indistinct] to cover the correct vision of the events inreasingly worsening in the Arab region, as this region is exposed to a horrendous plot by the enemies who are attacking it, the enemies who are waiting for their chance if the Arab ranks become weak enough for them to attack.

The escalation of the need for the diplomatic efforts to save Lebanon is dictated by the circumstances in which Arab Lebanon is currently living, and by what might result: its internationalization, especially under the shadow of the multinational forces who consider that their positions have become dangerous, which means they must send ships to anchor off the shores of Lebanon to guarantee the protection of their personnel.

If the shadow of danger which is now over Lebanon is that clear, what should be even more clear is that the only way to combat this danger is with Lebanese national reconciliation in a way that really achieves justice for all Lebanese sects and groups.

When it looks as if diplomatic efforts and mediation efforts are the only way out of this crisis, it is natural to turn to the Kingdom, which has all the convincing means because it is known to be firmly committed to clarifying the Arab atmosphere, and because of what it has already achieved through all its roles. The Kingdom has contributed in more than one arena and through all fields in removing numerous crises and in bringing together the points of view of several brothers. This stems from this country's belief that Arab rapprochement is the sure and necessary basis for the joint Arab action to succeed.

These were the reasons for the journeys of Prince Bandar ibn Sultan to Damascus and Larnaca — to bring together the points of view and to achieve the cease-fire with which, and under the shadow of which, sitting calmly at the negotiating table become possible for negotiations which will make it possible to reorganize the ancient Lebanese house.

His Highness' journeys, up to now, have made tangible progress towards this achievement. Those who follow the matter expect that positive practical results from these sincere efforts will soon be evident, especially when the Lebanese brothers perceive that they are now killing themselves and committing slow suicide, that their victory lies in their meeting on the grounds of faith, and that Lebanon will never be for anybody but the Lebanese. Because of this they are the only people who are responsible for its protection, and on their shoulders lies the responsibility for understanding and agreeing about the methods by which they can guarantee this protection and build their country after hard years of ruin. This is the only way to achieve this aim and to consecrate the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Lebanon.

Survival Dependent on Talks

LD212243 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[News and comment by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Fighting has escalated fiercely between the warring sides in Lebanon, amid indications of cautious optimism concerning the possibility of reaching a cease-fire.

Despite the feeling, which has become a mixture of optimism and pessimism, that reaching a cease-fire between the warring parties in Lebanon is possible, it might be said that pessimism has the upper hand, because the crisis of trust which governs the behavior of the warring parties toward each other continues to control the developments in the arena of the conflict, a matter which has made every party look at the proposals of the other side as though they were an operation aimed at stripping him of gains which he does not want to give up. The result of this hard line will be to face Lebanon with danger to man and land.

To prevent catastrophe, the Saudi mediation started and has been aimed at reaching a formula for agreement between the warring parties. His Royal Highness Amir Bandar ibn Sultan said that agreement has been reached on the broad lines of the most essential issues, which are included in a Saudi draft agreement on a cease-fire. But the dispute on the final wording of formal issues continues to exist. Thus the coming hours will be very critical because the big question which is pricking the conscience of every Arab is whether the Lebanese will rise above their differences in the interest of Lebanon.

Although the reply to this question stems from the conscience of the Lebanese himself — because no one can defend Lebanon but the Lebanese — and with the conviction of all the parties of the conflict that a cease-fire is needed and a dialogue should be started, as His Royal Highness Amir Bandar ibn Sultan has said, the barrier of the lack of trust has become a psychological factor which puts pressure on the two sides of the conflict to believe that one of them should be a victor, even if Lebanon is defeated. This is the conviction that has prevailed in the minds of the warring parties, making the future so dangerous for Lebanon and its people.

YAR

U.S. Stances on Arab Issues Criticized

GF211052 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] *Ath-Thawrah* commented in today's editorial on U.S. stances toward the Arabs' fateful issues. The paper reviewed U.S. practices in regard to Arab legitimate rights and demanded that the Arab governments review and evaluate the U.S. positions toward the just Arab issues. The paper said: The blows which the Lebanese Nationalist powers have received from the Phalangist Party and its allies — who are many (?nationalities) and whose interests are interwined and plots are united — are blows directed to the whole Arab nation. This fact can be seen in the shelling carried out by U.S. warships against the genuine children of the Lebanese people who are defending the dignity, freedom, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The paper stressed that the shelling of Lebanese Nationalist positions, of villages, and of civilian residential areas by the U.S. fleet — using cluster bombs [as heard], which are banned internationally — has revealed the U.S. goals and intentions.

The paper asked: What is the implication of the fact that a superpower justifies its political and military presence in the region by claiming to want to maintain peace and ensure the safety of the Lebanese citizens at the same time it opens fire on these very same citizens and becomes a party in the confrontation against the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party? So should the United States not be ashamed of its actions against Lebanese communities and its use of weapons against these communities?

The paper pointed out that the U.S. Government has only one goal, which is working in the direction of humiliating and subduing the Arabs. The paper called on the Arab nation to resort to reasonable thinking and to review the U.S. record.

AL-AHRAM on Communist Case Investigation

PM211040 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report: "The Prosecution Will Announce the Bill of Indictment in the Case of the Communist Organization Next Week"]

[Excerpt] The Higher State Security Prosecution has completed its investigation of the case of the communist organization caught recently on the charge of attempting to overthrow the regime and seize power by force. The prosecution is expected to announce the bill of indictment next week.

The investigation has revealed that the 23 charged members of the organization had intended to follow Guevara's style — after Cuban rebel Guevara, who led the guerrilla warfare in Bolivia. They managed to manufacture bullets and ammunition from artillery shells and to transform starting pistols into real weapons in addition to making radio remote detonation devices. It was discovered that one of the members was one the republic's champion marksman. He had planned to burgle major contracting companies to raise funds to finance the purchase of arms.

Higher State Security Prosecutor General Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi had entrusted the task of interrogating the detainees to Prosecution Director Muhsin Mabruk and his first deputies 'Abd as-Sami' Sharaf ad-Din, Hisham Saraya, and 'Amr Khayri.

The interrogation revealed that the organization members chose the name "Popular Movement" for their organization and that the leaders of the organization are: Ahmad Sayf al-Islam 'Abd al-Fattah,who is the official in charge of the organization's political wing and holds a BA in economics and political science; Muhammad at-Tarawi, an engineer who is in charge of liaison between the political and military wings; Ahmad Muhammad 'Abd al-Jawwad at-Tuni, a student at Al-Azhar medical school and official in charge of the military wing; Zuhayr 'Abd al-Baqi, a captain in the Armed Forces and official in charge of training; Samir Munir, a farmer, in charge of storing arms; 'Abd al-Khaliq Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im, an employee at the Japanese spare parts center, who is considered to be the organization's theoretician; Sami Ahmad al-Bal'uti, a teacher; 'Abd al-Hadi 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Hadi, a doctor in Shubra al-Khaymah; Muhammad Fakhri 'Abd 'al-Ghafur, an engineer; Ahmad Nasr ad-Din Abu Bakr, an engineer; and Ibrahim Mitwalli Nawar, journalist.

The investigations revealed that the organization had two objectives, one strategic and the other interim. The strategic objective was to overthrow the present regime in Egypt and seize power by the force of arms. The interim objective was to set up a popular democratic front from parties of the working class, peasants, and lower bourgeoisie class as a prelude to overthrowing the regime.

Central African Republic Official Arrives

NC220536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] CAR Foreign Minister [title as heard] Michel Salay arrived in Cairo last night on a 4-day visit to Egypt. Talks between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the Central African foreign minister are expected to begin today.

Communique Issued on 20-21 Sep War Operations
JN211616 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,224 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The sons of our intrepid army pursue their valiant activities against the treacherous enemy forces with high determination and increasing enthusiasm. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Yesterday evening one of our forward units used all types of weapons to pound an enemy force which tried to approach one of the forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. The enemy was forced to retreat after sustaining seven killed and many wounded.

2. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing five and destroying two infantry positions and one observation post.

3. One tank position was destroyed and its peronnel were killed. One machinegun, three weapons, and some personnel emplacements were destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 September 1983

Spokesman Denies Iranian Claims on Oilfield Fires
JN220837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — An official Iraqi spokesman has said that according to the information available to Iraqi quarters, fires are still raging in the Iranian Nowruz region.

In a statement to INA, the spokesman described Iranian claims about controlling the fire in one of the oilfields in the region as a transparently boastful act.

The spokesman affirmed that the Iranian regime had made these false allegations to claim military and technical abilities which it does not possess.

The Iraqi spokesman also affirmed that fires are still raging in several major oilfields and indicated that the Nowruz region is not the only target of Iraqi military operations. What the Iranian regime has announced in this respect does not change the facts, the spokesman concluded.

Sudanese Finance Minister Arrives 21 September
JN212003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA) — Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, Sudanese minister of finance and economic planning and chairman of the current session of the Arab Monetary Fund's Council of Governors, arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on an official visit.

The Sudanese minister said that this visit is within the framework of efforts to consoldiate joint Arab economic action and to follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the latest meeting of the fund's executive council.

Oil Minister on Higher Production, New Deposits
JN221046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has declared that the capacity of the Iraqi- Turkish pipeline will increase by 50 percent by the end of next April.

In a statement to *Al-Jumhuriyah* published here today, the Iraqi minister said that the line's export capacity will reach its peak at the end of next April.

Taqi also declared that Iraq has discovered major oil deposits amounting to 59 billion barrels. This is in addition to the established deposits amounting to 46 billion barrels.

The Iraqi oil minister stated that exploration and drilling continue in various areas in Iraq to estimate the oil existing there.

On the measures taken to construct an Iraqi-Saudi pipeline, the Iraqi oil minister said that Iraq is in continuous contact with Saudi officials to complete the requirements for establishing this pipeline. He clarified that Iraq views this pipeline strategically, as a way to reorganize and increase exports, taking into consideration any future possibilities.

The minister described the project to export oil from the Arab Gulf countries overland, across Oman, bypassing the Strait of Hormuz to ports on the Arabian Sea as being very useful and worth serious study. He said that the GCC oil ministers are now studying a decision to implement the project. He also indicated Iraq's desire to contribute to this project

AD-DUSTUR Views Obstacles to Lebanese Solution

JN220818 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Dialogue is the Only Option," *Ad-Dustur* says: While the disputing parties in Lebanon are unanimous on the need to end the fighting through a national reconciliation conference, some formalities and secondary issues are obstructing the convocation of such a conference, which is the only option to stop the bloodshed.

The agreement of the various Lebanese parties on such a conviction which eliminates the military option, and despite the exchange of accusations, places the disputing parties at the beginning of the long road which will lead to the aspired solution.

A long time may pass and more blood may be shed before overcoming the small obstacles to a dialogue among the disputing parties in Lebanon. It has become obvious that Lebanon cannot tolerate the formula of the victor and the vanquished, and that the many foreign interventions on its territory make the military option unachievable. It has also become obvious that the hegemony of one party over the other parties in the Lebanese crisis is unrealistic and unacceptable regardless of the support of the regional and international potentials and forces.

Although we can see progress on the road to a political solution, amid the roar and smoke of the guns, due to the declared Lebanese unanimity on the need for a dialogue with words rather than bullets, the outside interference, especially the increased U.S. involvement, which has the final say in the Lebanese problem, still may abort all these aspirations and add fuel to the fire. In other words, the increased U.S. intervention and the entry of the U.S. forces as a direct military party in the crisis will be responsible for the failure of the intended dialogue and a main reason behind the continuation of the bloody and explosive crisis. Perhaps this is apparent through the domination practiced by some parties and their inclination to request more U.S. military intervention under the delusion that settling the problem militarily is the solution to all of Lebanon's problems.

While we hope that the minor obstacles will be removed from the road which will lead to the convocation of the conference, we reiterate that democratic dialogue is the only way to solve the Lebanese crisis, and consequently maintain Lebanon's Arabism, independence, and sovereignty.

New Envoy to Moscow Presents Credentials

LD212253 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] At the Kremlin today the new Jordanian ambassador to Moscow, Salih 'Abd al-Karim at-Tawil, presented his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. After the handing of the letters of credence and an exchange of addresses, a friendly talk was held.

President Praises Army Personnel at Fronts
NC211755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today visited members of the Lebanese Army units — officers and men — in the tense axes, particularly the axes of 'Alayh, Suq al-Gharb and Kayfun. At the 8th Brigade Command he acquainted himself with the details of the attacks launched against the Lebanese Army positions on the various axes and the way these attacks are confronted. The president assured the command's officers of his personal and the Lebanese people's appreciation and admiration. He said that the people are following with admiration what these officers are doing and sacrificing for the sake of the homeland and its sanctities. He reassured them that the entire homeland stands with its Army in the battle of salvation, liberation, and the restoration of full sovereignty.

The visit of President al-Jumayyil to the front and his inspection of its axes and commands had a deep effect on the Army — command, officers and men. He acquainted himself with the condition of the soldiers, officers and noncommissioned officers. He praised their high morale which has earned them the admiration and appreciation of the world's leaders and rulers. The president asserted to them that the state is determined to strengthen them with all means saying that they are now waging the battle of unifying Lebanon — land, people and institutions.

Al-Wazzan Holds Contacts on Current Developments
NC211106 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] In a telephone contact made this morning between Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, consultations were held over the current situation and the results of the current contacts in Damascus, Larnaca, and Beirut to reach a cease-fire. Prime Minister al-Wazzan also discussed over the telephone with His Eminence Mufti Khalid the prevailing situation in Iqlim al-Kharrub and the measures adopted to neutralize the area and to provide food and medicine supplies to the area. Prime Minister al-Wazzan also contacted by telephone Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, with whom he exchanged views on the latest developments.

At 1015 Al-Wazzan visited the Druze Community House, where he conveyed his condolences on the death of Majid Arslan to his widow, Mrs Khawla, and to the sons of the deceased. Later the prime minister went to the Republican Palace where the Cabinet is due to meet.

At-Turk, Jordanian Envoy Discuss Developments
NC211120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry, today discussed with Jordanian Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Nayif al-Qadi the current situation in light of the new political and security developments.

After the meeting, the Jordanian charge d'affaires said that Jordan is affected by whatever happens in Lebanon and that Jordan hopes that the current efforts will succeed in arriving at the goal which Lebanon desires, namely to be united, to be independent, and to restore the legitimate authority's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

Soviet Envoy Declines Comment on Situation
NC211255 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet charge d'affaires, following a round of talks with Foreign Ministry officials in the Bustrus Palace, declined to comment on the escalation of the Syrian-Palestinian acts of violence last night against Army positions and residential areas in the various places in Lebanon. In an attempt to evade [tanassul] replying to what is taking place, the Soviet charge d'affaires said: We have discussed matters relating to the agenda of the UN General Assembly's current session.

Cabinet Holds Weekly Session, Discusses Situation
NC211316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Telephone Dispatch by Correspondent Joe Sa'adah from the Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] The Cabinet ended its weekly session, which lasted approximately 1 and 3/4 hours at 1415. No official statement was issued on this session. Information Minister Roger Shaykhani made a statement in which he said that the president and the prime minister briefed the ministers on the continuing contacts to tackle the current situation.

Shaykhani considered the Saudi mediation as continuing. He said that McFarlane and Rafiq al-Hariri went to Saudi Arabia to join Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and brief the Saudi officials on the results of their efforts and contacts.

Shaykhani said that the Cabinet supported the stands adopted by the president and the prime minister on the contacts. On the other side, he added, the Cabinet today reviewed living conditions and relief affairs and gave instructions to expedite the handling of these affairs.

Presidential Envoy to UN Returns to Beirut
NC211840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Ghassan Tuwayni, presidential envoy to the United Nations, returned to Beirut tonight to brief officials on the results of the contacts held at the United Nations to review the Lebanese stance on the developments. President Amin al-Jumayyil received Tuwayni, who had met immediately on his return with Foreign Minister Elie Salim.

Renewed Fighting in Capital, Other Areas 21 Sep

NC211200 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1153 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following security report from the editorial room:

The sound of tank and heavy artillery shells is now being heard in some areas of the capital. Security reports have told us that fiery battles are now raging on the 'Alayh-Dahr al-Wahsh axis between the Lebanese Army and alien gunmen. Meanwhile, the Army positions in Al-Kahhalah, 'Arayya, Dahr al-Wahsh, and Al-Jumhur are now being subjected to violent artillery shelling. Army units are using artillery, tanks, and indirect fireto silence the sources of fire. Since 1315 the township of Brummanah has been subjected to artillery and rocket fire from the Syrian positions in the upper Al-Matn.

Shells Hit French Ambassador's Residence

NC211507 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Informed sources have informed the Voice of Lebanon that the new French ambassador to Lebanon miraculously escaped from the two shells which hit his residence this morning and penetrated his bedroom and private office. The French ambassador left his bedroom after it was hit. He went to his office to make a telephone call when he was surprised by the second shell.

It has been learned that the sources of the shelling were the same Syrian and Palestinian positions which last night shelled the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzi, which compelled the embassy staff members to move to the B'abda Palace.

Our correspondent reports that the Saudi ambassador's residence in Tallat Ar-Riyad and the Iraqi Embassy building in Al-Hazimiyah have also been hit.

'Unidentified' Planes Attack 'Syrian' Troops

NC211544 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1540 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Unidentified military aircraft have been raiding Palestinian and Syrian troop concentrations which are once again trying to attack Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. Meanwhile, Syrian and Palestinian projectiles are now falling on the region of Al-Hazimiyah.

U.S. Planes Take Antimissile Measures 21 Sep

NC211629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Between 1730 and 1740 today, U.S. warplanes made two low-level reconnaisance flights. The warplanes were seen ejecting flare balloons [balunat harariyah] to avoid surface-to-air missiles that were fired [tutlaq] on them.

Overfly Beirut, Mountain Area

NC212117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2110 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that the warplanes now flying over the mountain and the capital are U.S. F-14 planes on reconnaissance flights.

U.S. Ships Shell Palestinian, Syrian Positions

NC212047 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. warships are shelling Syrian, Palestinian, and socialist positions in the upper Al-Matn, which had earlier shelled the Marine positions and the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzi.

U.S. Ships Shelling Mountain

NC212151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2144 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. warships are shelling artillery emplacements in the mountain that are shelling the Al-Fayyadiyah, B'abda, Al-Yarzi, Al-Hadath, and Al-Hazimiyah areas. Shells have also fallen in the upper Al-Matn area.

Presidential Palace Perimeter Shelled 21 Sep

NC212222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] According to the latest security reports furnished to us by a military source a short while ago, the Al-Yarzi, B'abda, and Al-Fayyadiyah areas were subjected to a violent artillery shelling at 2330 today. Shells also fell on the perimeter of B'abda Palace. The shells were fired from Btikhnay town. Seven artillery rounds fell on the Pepsi Cola factory on the Old Sidon Road. The source added that at 2330 U.S. warships bombarded artillery emplacements and silenced them after accurately hitting their targets.

Further Report

NC222234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2220 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A military source stated a short while ago that about 360 rockets fell on the perimeter of the Presidential Palace, the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi, the Army training camp, Al-Fayyadiyah, the U.S. Ambassador's residence, and the French ambassador's residence in B'abda. Most of these rockets were of the phosphorous type and the rest contained explosives, which caused several fires. The source added that the sources of the shelling are the Syrian emplacements in Qurnayil, the upper Al-Matn, Duhur 'Alayh, Al-Mughithi, Ba'lshmayh, and Duhur al-'Ibaydiyah. The source said the shelling was concentrated on the perimeter of the Presidential Palace, where about 40 rockets fell, and on the U.S. ambassador's residence, where about 20 rockets fell.

Fresh Syrian Tanks Deployed on Combat Axes

NC220606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] While Syrian-backed offensives have been taking place against the Lebanese Army, a Syrian convoy comprised of 30 vehicles was spotted moving on the Dahr al-Baydar-Hammana and Ba'lshmayh-Qabiit-Hammana roads. Three tanks entered 'Alayh and five others took up positions at the Mat'am al-Mat'am restaurant in Bhamdun. The other vehicles waited for the night to take up positions on the combat axes.

VOL on Soviet Aid to Syrian Air Force

NC220748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Moscow is working to strengthen the Syrian Air Force to enable it to face all contingencies. We also learned that four Soviet MIG's landed at a Greek airfield and headed for Syria yesterday morning. One of the MIG pilots was quoted as saying that this kind of operation will continue and that they are related to the Lebanese events. The Soviet MIG's are using the CSSR-Salonika-Rhodes route on their way to Syria.

French Contingent Center Hit by Projectiles

NC220859 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0852 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A military source has indicated that the French contingent center in Qasqas was hit by Grad projectiles and that several personnel were wounded.

Syrian Shelling Hits Italian Vehicles 22 Sep

NC220855 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0818 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Syrian shells, which have been falling indiscriminately, have hit vehicles belonging to the Italian force positioned between Al-Hadath and Al-Hazimiyah, setting a number of them on fire.

Army Repels 'Enemy' in Suq al-Gharb 22 Sep

NC220936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0910 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: The Lebanese Army in Suq al-Gharb checked and repelled the enemy, killing 25 in Qurs al-Mudawwar, destroying 1 tank, 1 antiarmor gun, 6 vehicles, and inflicting other losses which have not been determined yet. A military source indicated that while a French contingent transport vehicle was passing under Fu'ad Shihab Bridge in Zuqaq Al-Ballat, occupants in a civilian car on the bridge hurled a bomb at the vehicle setting it on fire. Three French soldiers were wounded. A security source has said that the Israeli army will close Bisri Bridge daily as of 2100 until 0600.

Multinational Forces Placed on Maximum Alert

NC221034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Military sources said that as of 0900 today, the multinational forces have been placed on maximum alert following urgent consultations between the U.S., French, and Italian commands after the shelling of the French and Italian positions. The multinational forces commanders are currently discussing the possibility of returning the fire. It should be recalled that the United States undertook last week that its naval force will protect the multinational forces' positions.

Army Command Invites Volunteers To Enlist

NC220706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army Command — date not given]

[Text] In accordance with law No 1/69 dated 2 January 1969, the Army Command of the national Defense Ministry announces its desire to enlist army supporters [ansar] as of 22 September 1983 and until 10 October 1983. The applicant volunteer [mutatawwi'] should be over 18 years of age but should not be older than 45. He should have been a Lebanese citizen for over 15 years, and should be of sound health and strong body. He must not have been convicted of a criminal offense. He must provide his identity card, a certified civil status document, and three photographs. Volunteers should report to the following centers: The Army barracks in Rumiyah, or the military baths in Beirut. Members of the support forces will receive a monthly salary of 1,500 Lebanese pounds including food allowance. They will be entitled to a daily transport allowance which is allocated to members in active service and which amounts to 270 Lebanese pounds for bachelors and 309 pounds for married men. Members of the support force will be entitled to benefit from medical treatment under the same conditions applied to Army personnel.

Haydar Says Amal Avoiding Confrontation With Army

PM211402 Paris Le Monde in French 20 Sep 83 pp 1,3

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "Risk of Syrian-U.S. Confrontation in Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] Beirut — Is the war in the Lebanese mountains going to turn into a war between the United States and Syria? There is now good reason to ask this after the "Marines" admitted on Saturday that they had already been taking part for 24 hours in the shelling of artillery positions in the mountains east of Beirut — a sector controlled by the Syrian forces. Damascus responded immediately — verbally it is true — by threatening to "shell any source of fire from the ground, sea, or air on the regions where our forces are deployed in Lebanon."

The controversy over the Palestinians' participation in the fighting is continuing. Mr Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Tripoli in northern Lebanon on Saturday, immediately did the Lebanese authorities a great service by confirming what the latter had been

loudly proclaiming for 1 week, without having too much effect on an incredulous opinion: Palestinians, "volunteers," he explained, were taking part in the fighting alongside the Druze. Questioned on this subject, representatives of the opposition shrugged their shoulders, stating that the Palestinian leader's remarks were clearly intended for internal Palestinian consumption and that the fedayeen no longer having anything to do with Lebanon.

Amal, the Shi'ite political and military movement, has published an article in the press explaining its viewpoint on the problems of the Palestinians' return to Lebanon. Replying to some rumors that armed fedayeen had infiltrated the outskirts of Beirut controlled by the Shi'ite organization, the article's author writes: "We will never agree to armed Palestinians returning to our midst." To the Shi'ites great surprise official Lebanese censorship suppressed the main part of the text which appeared in the press. "They want to make people believe at all costs that we are hiding armed Palestinians in our midst, so that they can justify the attack they are preparing to launch on our districts," Mr 'Akif Haydar, number two in the Shi'ite Amal Movement, told us on Sunday [18 September.]

Mr Haydar thinks that the military authorities are awaiting the outcome of the present battle in the mountains to "occupy the outskirts of Beirut by force." Every evening, near the Lebanese university in Hay as-Sullum, the military and the Shi'ite militiamen exchange fire. "They are trying to gradually erode our positions so that they can deal us the fatal blow when the time comes," Mr Haydar said. "But we do not want a confrontation with the Army, because we want legality. That is why we are taking our misfortune patiently and avoiding attacking them. We could easily do so and it would be the end of the Lebanese Army, but we do not regard that Army as our enemy and we still hope that the government will understand that it is necessary to have discussions with everybody."

Amal, which is allied to the National Salvation Front (opposition), does not share all its options. In particular Mr Haydar scarcely supports the alliance concluded between Mr Junblatt and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who has just deployed his forces in Lebanon (around 700 men), placing them at the disposal of the Druze. In addition he thinks that the front is "too closely linked to the Syrians."

New PSP Proposals on National Dialogue

JN211533 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] In Damascus, sources close to the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] expect that the Saudi mediation will be resumed in the next few hours. These sources stated that PSP leader Walid Junblatt proposed that the required national dialogue take place between two delegations — a delegation representing the opposition, and another representing the [Lebanese] regime and its allies, without any preconditions concerning the names of those who will participate in this national dialogue.

Junblatt Interviewed on Army's Role, Negotiations

PM211505 Rome La Repubblica in Italian 16 Sep 83 p 5

[Interview with Druze leader Walid Junblatt by Aldo Sofia in Damascus — date not given]

[Text] Damascus, 15 Sep — Question: Yesterday the White House spokesman asserted that a cease-fire in Lebanon is close thanks to Saudi mediation and to McFarlane's visit to Damascus. Walid Junblatt, is there really some sign that it might be possible to put an end to the fighting?

Answer: An attempt is indeed being made to achieve a cease-fire. But I must immediately add that, even if that happens, we will be a long way from an outline of a political solution. Indeed, the differences between the National Salvation Front and President al-Jumayyil are too deep. A political compromise, in the event of the truce lasting, would take a long time. And we have put forward very specific conditions which we cannot abandon.

Question: What precisely is the main condition posed by the Druze?

Answer: In particular we maintain — and the facts are there to demonstrate it indisputably — that President Amin al-Jumayyil has used his Army, the new Army, against a section of the Lebanese population. In practice he has lined up the soldiers alongside the Phalangists. Thus, this Army is suspect, and allied with the Phalangists. So we reject its involvement and the use of it to solve Lebanon's internal problems.

Question: It would be possible to deduce from this that you are also asking for the resignation of Amin al-Jumayyil, who proposes to make Lebanon united and independent.

Answer: No, we are not asking for Al-Jumayyil's removal; we want his government to resign. It is a government which certainly does not represent all the Lebanese political forces and which does not even reflect the balance of forces on the battlefield.

Question: But do you nonetheless recognize Al-Jumayyil's authority as the president elected by parliament, and even by a substantial number of Muslim deputies?

Answer: We have hitherto agreed to recognize Al-Jumayyil as head of state even if, as I have said, in the first 10 months of his presidency he has certainly not behaved as the representative of all the Lebanese people's interests. But above all it is important not to forget the circumstances in which his election took place: Amin was virtually imposed by the Israeli army which was occupying Lebanon and by the United States, as his brother Bashir had been imposed.

Question: Does criticism of Al-Jumayyil also involve the multinational peace-keeping force's role?

Answer: But it is not a peace-keeping force at all! It is a force which, judging from what is happening, has come to our country to support the Al-Jumayyil family's regime. The Druze and their allies can certainly not regard it as a neutral force. At the military logistical level the contingents in the multinational force are

supporting the Lebanese Army — an army which is killing my people. How can we accept all this? I must make myself very clear and state categorically in this connection: either the U.S., French, Italian, and British troops strive to be a peace-keeping force for all the Lebanese, or they should withdraw from Lebanon immediately. We have the means of solving the Lebanese problems in our way.

Question: But what does "in our way" mean? Does it mean with weapons, and with civil war?

Answer: No, a political solution to the Lebanese crisis is possible. But I cannot accept a multinational force which sends its war fleet and its military aircraft against my people. I am now convinced that they are plotting against me. You would say that the so-called secular West is becoming Christian again when it comes to the "question of the East" and the protection of Christians in the East. And this secular West is involved in fighting against the Druze and their allies.

Question: Is there not a possibility of Israeli military intervention? The Begin government, although it resigned yesterday, has officially threatened to send its own troops if the lives of the Christian population in Ash-Shuf were to be endangered.

Answer: In fact Israel has threatened to intervene because, together with the United States, it maintains that the Palestinians are fighting alongside us. But that is just a pretext. I categorically deny that the fedayeen are involved in the battle. We do not need the Palestinians. Let the PLO solve its own internal problems and leave us to fight our battle without interference. We are strong enough to impose our arguments.

Question: You are calling for "comprehensive" negotiations, but does this mean you are also calling for the revision of the 1943 "national pact" which is officially still in force and which governs the division of power between the Christians and Muslims?

Answer: Yes, we are asking for a revision. The pact which was signed 40 years ago was not a national pact but a "religious" pact betweeen some of the Sunnis and the Maronite establishment. Instead we want all the ethnic and religious groups now to have a share in the administration of the state, in the government of the country, and in the Army. As a socialist, I personally think the time has now come to look seriously at a secular solution to the Lebanese problems. This is really the only way of ending the Lebanese tragedy, the interminable conflicts, and the civil war. But the immediate objective is a cease-fire and the start of serious negotiations. This is desired by the Front which I lead and which also comprises former head of state Franjiyah, a Maronite Christian, former Sunni Prime Minister Karami, and Birri, representative of the Shi'ite community and leader of the Amal group whose men are fighting alongside the Druze. I repeat: We do not need anybody, we do not even need the PLO, and if the Palestinians dared to enter the region controlled by the Druze forces, I am prepared to use arms against them too.

Question: You say that the fedayeen are not taking part in the Ash-Shuf battle, but Syria is nonetheless behind Walid Junblatt.

Answer: But Syria was legally invitd to intervene in Lebanon in 1976! Its presence in our country is, therefore, justified. In any case we maintain that Damascus' fears about Lebanon's future are justified. I am therefore allied with Syria and, moreover, that is no secret to anybody. In any case, although it is true that Damascus supports us politically, it is also true that there are no Syrian soldiers at our side.

PSP Statement on Lebanese Military Losses

JN211902 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A reponsible source in the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has stated the following:

Following 20 days of fierce fighting between the PSP and Amal Movement forces on the one hand and the Phalangist Army forces and Phalangist militia on the other, it is necessary to consider some facts. First, the majority of the Lebanese people support the PSP, the Amal Movement, and the National Salvation Front and call for not using the Army in internal conflicts. Second, Amin al-Jumayyil insists on using the Army in the battles, despite the heavy losses that are being sustained. Meanwhile, the Army Command endeavors to conceal information and statistics about the number of officers and soldiers who were either killed or wounded during the battles, for fear of their families' reactions.

The PSP announces that as of today it will publish lists containing the names of the officers and soldiers who were killed and whose bodies were left on the battlefields. We managed to get their military identity cards. While the PSP as well as the Lebanese people wonder in whose interest those soldiers are being killed, the party demands that Amin al-Jumayyil and the Army Command publish the names of all the officers and soldiers who were either killed or wounded. The party is convinced that Al-Jumayyil will fail to accept that challenge.

Junblatt Warns of 'New Vietnam' for U.S.

LD220913 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Sep (KUNA) — The leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, Walid Junblatt, is reported to have said that his forces would turn Lebanon into another Vietnam for the United States. *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* attributed to Mr Jublatt, whose party's forces are engaged in a fierce war against Lebanon's regular Army and the Lebanese rightist militias in Mount Lebanon, the remark that "America wants to make Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil a new Somoza, the former Nicaraguan dictator, in the region because he implements its desires and achieves its objectives... and we refuse this because it will make Lebanon a new Vietnam for the United States."

Junblatt — with former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami — leads the National Salvation Front, which constitutes the opposition and which calls for the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

According to the newspaper, Jublatt said that the forces of the

Front "will continue to fight the Katab'i and will not hesitate until the Lebanese regime accepts the terms that achieve the justice and equality to which it aspires."

The Front expressed in a statement issued last night in Damascus its readiness to accept a cease-fire and enter into a comprehensive national dialogue among the various parties to the conflict. It stressed that it will "insist on the noninvolvement of the Army in internal matters, its withdrawal from the Mount, and its lifting of the siege of West Beirut and its southern suburb."

Junblatt said that the participation of American forces in the civil war in Lebanon "will have deep repercussions on the Front's relations with the United States...as the United States is betting at present on Al-Jumayyil as its trojan horse in the region." He added that President al-Jumayyil "has involved the Army in the latest conflicts, making it play a dangerous role: fighting a single group of citizens despite the fact that the Army is usually considered a strong support of the state."

Answering a question on how true are reports that the United States is planning a coup to appoint one of the Lebanese military officers as president in the coming stage, he said: "I believe that this is incorrect and will not benefit it because America now implements its wishes through the present regime and it cannot have a better one."

Junblatt repeated his criticism of the role of the Marines and said, "They are regrettably not forces assisting in maintaining security and contributing to the spread of peace in Lebanon; rather they have become an obedient tool in the hands of the regime and they are now implementing a conspiracy to partition Lebanon. This calls for rejection of this participation especially since such actions are aimed at making one side defeat the other."

The newspaper said that Junblatt "confirmed that the Druze all over the world have expressed readiness to defend their homeland — the Ash-Shuf, Mount Lebanon, and Lebanon — and that some of them arrived recently to take part in the fighting because the battle is one of honor and destiny for all of us."

Junblatt described the Soviet attitude to the Lebanes criris as "a noble one which is evident in its rejection of the latest draft resolution submitted by the regime to the Security Council because it does not express the aspirations of the Lebanese people; rather it consecrates U.S. intervention in Lebanon."

Islamic Leaders Meet To Adopt 'One' Stance

NC211102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A plenary Islamic meeting was held at the Al-Fatwa' house in Beirut today attended by His Eminence Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Deputy Chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, a delegation of the council including Muhsin al-Khalil and Hayyan Haydar, head of the Druze religious court Shaykh Khalil Taqiy ad-Din, former Minister Sami Yunis, former Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam, Salim al-Huss, and 'Adil 'Usayran, and Deputy Husayn al-Husayni.

Before the meeting, information from the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council indicated that Shaykh Shams ad-Din continued his contacts today in light of the developments to crystallize one Islamic stance in face of the dangers threatening Lebanon.

Leaders Issue Statement

NC211406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1157 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Listeners, the plenary Islamic meeting which was held in the Al-Fatwa' house ended a short while ago. The conferees released a statement read out by the Deputy Chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, affirming the conferees' stance. Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid preceded Shaykh Shams ad-Din with the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Khalid] in the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. The critical situation through which Lebanon is passing in all areas calls on us to always be up to the level demanded in these serious difficulties. We have always collectively and individually in various ways followed up these important questions, made statements, and adopted the necessary stances at any time and on every occasion.

Now, representing all Muslims, we decided to discuss the situation and the adopted principles in the Muslim stance in general. His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, will read out to you the final declaration on the principles adopted at this meeting.

[Shams ad-Din] In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. This declaration — the declaration of principles — bears the title "fundamental principles of the Islamic stance" which means the basic principles that govern Islamic political action in Lebanon for the sake of all Lebanon.

In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful.

The critical situation, through which Lebanon is passing, has made every Lebanese feel the imminent danger to his homeland, territorial integrity, and to the existence and destiny of the people due to the aggravated intensity of divisions among the factions of the one people. This has reached a climax in the mountain battle after Israel sought to destroy the Lebanese patriotism formula and the bases of mutual coexistence among communities and factions. Israel sowed factors of fear and caution among them, stirred up sedition, and forged causes of infighting. All this is within the framework of the Israeli plan which has attempted, and still aims, to devour the south and to fragment Lebanon, preparatory to splitting the states in the area and their people into racist sectarian entities that will justify Israel's regional existence, and will make of these states and peoples conflicting statelets revolving like protectorates in its orbit.

The Muslims feel that the danger to their existence stems from policies, stances, and sectarian and factional practices which has characterized general life in Lebanon since its independence — and which reached the apex these days — thus making the

Muslims' presence appear as being secondary and peripheral because of these continued practices and attempts of party hegemony over the state, its administration, and its establishments politically, economically, and socially. This has led to the presence of the state's authority in one area and its absence in another area, and to the authority's practicing one manner in one area and another, different one, in another area. All this has taken place without the authority taking matters firmly in hand toward this situation and without heeding the attempts of advice and warning of the consequences of this practice.

The deteriorating situation is presently threatening the existence of Lebanese Muslims in essence and form. The Muslims reject this not on the basis that they want to achieve Islamic identity at the expense of the national Lebanese identity, but on the basis that by their stance the Lebanese Muslims want to rectify the Lebanese situation in its historical march to achieve a true national identity and to consolidate it. Hence the identity of every Lebanese faction will be achieved through this as provided for by the principles of justice and equality. No group's identity should vanish nor it should be distorted at the expense of a fabricated gigantic status of another identity.

At this time when Muslims see a fateful historical turning point, it is necessary that they meet to define and affirm the Islamic stance and to declare the following fundamental principles:

1. Lebanon is the homeland in its present borders, which are internationally recognized, sovereign, free, independent, Arab in affiliation and reality, and open to the world. It belongs to all its sons. It is entitled to their complete loyalty and they are entitled to its complete care and equal treatment.

2. Lebanon is a democratic parliamentary republic founded on respecting and guaranteeing public freedoms, on the principles of justice and equality, and on equal opportunities for all the Lebanese without discrimination.

3. Lebanon adheres to a free economic system and adopts economic and social development in planning, programming, and directing the promotion of society's production and manpower resources.

4. Social questions should be given due care so as to eliminate the differences between Lebanese areas and factions. Problems arising from the crisis should also be remedied.

5. Adherence to Lebanon should be in parallel with adherence to its complete unity as far as territory, people, and institutions are concerned.

6. Any form of political decentralization should be rejected, be it proposed in the formula of confederation, federation, union among regions or cantons, or other forms of separate entities. All these proposals and the like put Lebanon along the road of partition and fragmentation, both of which are absolutely rejected. However, we welcome administrative decentralization, which consolidates the rule in the areas and cuts the distance between the citizens and the source of services in various fields.

7. All aspects of political secterianism in all the state's utilities and institutions should be eliminated.

8. All manifestations and practices against the legitimacy, including attempts at party or factional domination, should be totally rejected, as should the continued existence of the militias, armed organizations, illegitimate information media, and illegal money collectors.

9. Those displaced since the beginning of the 1975 events should return to the homes or areas from which they were evacuated. This is in line with the principle of the right of each citizen to reside anywhere in his homeland — Lebanon.

10. Action should be taken to terminate the Israeli occupation, to ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon in accordance with the UN Security Council's Resolutions 425, 426, 508, 509, and 520, and to reject any attempt at imposing a peace treaty or at normalizing relations with Israel.

Praise be to God, the mighty lord.

This is the declaration of principles that the Muslims agreed upon through the leaderships representing them.

The conferees then deliberated the serious situation in the mountain, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and other areas. This situation threatens the fate of Lebanon, as all of you know. Its enormous damage — killings, evacuation, and ruination — hit a large number of the Lebanese everywhere. This noble Islamic meeting considered this question and issued the following statement:

The conferees discussed the serious conditions in the mountain and Iqlim al-Kharrub. They also discussed the difficult conditions of the residents and evacuees as well as the tragic state of affairs resulting from the massacres, shedding of innocent blood, destruction, and ruination that took place. This causes great anxiety and prompts action with all available means and resources to tackle the situation in a way avoiding more harm and damage to the citizens, alleviating their pains, and enabling them to confront the dangers surrounding them.

After evaluating all aspects of the situation and deliberating the possible outcomes, the conferees charged Their Eminences Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council; and Shaykh Halim Taqiy ad-Din, head of the Druze Religious Court, to continue the efforts to achieve the cherished results in cooperation and coordination with all. Praise be to God, the mighty lord. God's peace and blessings be with you.

Lebanese Front To Hold News Conference 23 September

NC211115 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese Front held its periodic meeting this morning. [Former] President Camille Sham'un failed to attend due to an emergency.

Following the meeting, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said the dis-

cussions dealt with the press conference that will be held in the Phalangist headquarters at 1000 on Friday. He added: We will outline the front's standpoint with all honesty, sincerity, and seriousness. We will brief the public on the viewpoint of the very big Lebanese sect represented by the front. We hope, he added, that it will be an opportunity for holding a responsible dialogue in the service of Lebanon and the region.

The Phalangist leader expressed surprise over the obdurate Syrian stand against Lebanon, which is endeavoring to set up fraternal relations with it. Shaykh Pierre said: May I ask Syria's friends in Lebanon, who mirror Syria's viewpoint in Lebanon, the following question: Will you be serving Syria more if you sow discord between the two countries and kindle the sectarian fire, or if you consolidate the friendship, amity, and love between the two fraternal countries?

Palestinian POW Makes Statement 19 September

NC190850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0827 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A military source stated the following: A prisoner of war captured by the Army named Fadi 'Abd al-Mawla Musayrat, a Syrian national from Dar'a, belonging to the Palestinian Liberation Front-Abu al-'Abbas, said that he came to Lebanon on 16 September 1983. He said that his officer in charge is named Abu Salih and holds the rank of captain. The prisoner also said: On the night of 18-19 September several Palestinian groups from the Palestinian Liberation Front, the PFLP-GC, and Fatah organizations fought in the mountain area with the aim of occuping Suq al-Gharb. These groups were supplied with the following weapons: machineguns of various calibers; B-7 and B-10 rockets mounted on vehicles; 30-barrel rocket launchers; SAM-7 rockets; and Grad rockets. Most of these weapons were set up in Ra's al-Jabal and others mounted on Lebanese civilian vehicles.

The prisoner also said that his responsible officer Captain Abu Salih took away his identity card before taking part in the fighting so that he would not be identified should he be killed or captured. He also said that the goal given to Palestinian groups participating in the fighting is the return to Beirut.

PSP Criticizes POW Interview

JN201942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has stated the following:

The Phalangist army made a theatrical move when it presented a person who claimed to be Fadi 'Abd al-Mawla Musayrat, a Syrian. They said that this person participated in the fighting in Suq al-Gharb and that he was captured by the Lebanese Army after being wounded. This person was interrogated and asked to reenact the incidents in which he was involved. He died 30 minutes after his interrogation.

Responding to this theatrical move the PSP announces that it is not surprised by this blatant falsification made by Amin al-Jumayyil's Army. This Army, which has benefited from Nazi and fascist acts, is capable of holding hundreds of citizens from among Palestinian and Syrian workers who stayed after the Sabra and Shatila massacres and forcing them under pressure and torture to make any statements it wishes. After it fabricates unrealistic stories, this Army is also capable of physically liquidating these citizens in order to cover up its lies. This is exactly what has happened with the aforementioned citizen.

All of these cheap methods are only an attempt to evade the truth and to give the impression that what is taking place in the Lebanese arena, particularly in the mountain, is a conflict between the Phalangist Army on the one side and the Syrian Army and the Palestinians on the other. This disavows the fact that the war has been raging in the mountain for more than 1 year as a result of the Phalangist militias' attempt to impose their hegemony on the mountain's citizens to complete the establishment of a factional entity.

Amin al-Jumayyil's Army entered the mountain following the Phalangist militias' defeat. The Army's interference as a direct partner in the ongoing struggle presents explicit evidence that there are no differences between Amin al-Jumayyil's Army and his father's militias. Fadi 'Abd al-Mawla Musayrat is just a name added to the names of thousands of innocent citizens killed by the butchers of the Phalange Party, the Al-Jumayyil family, and their aides.

A responsible PSP source also confirmed the downing of a Phalangist Army warplane yesterday. The source presented a photocopy of the pilot's military identity card. The pilot is Lieutenant As'ad Ilyas al-Haddad, and his military serial number is 1056. He was born on 28 March 1955.

Hamadah on U.S. Role, Saudi Mediation Efforts

NC210848 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] At his palace in Ihdin yesterday, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah received former Minister Marwan Hamadah, who was representing Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt. Attending the meeting was Deputy 'Abdallah Ar-Rafi'i.

In a statement after the meeting Minister Hamadah said: Our current stage, which is extremely critical, both on the military and political levels, dictates that we convey Walid Junblatt's views to his allies in the National Slavation Front — President Sulayman Franjiyah and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami — and to brief them on the course of the military and political events.

Minister Hamadah added: As you know, the military situation is good despite the blatant direct U.S. intervention in Suq al-Gharb and other areas yesterday. This intervention, he said, will not intimidate us nor will it change the military or political equation, because we have a cause. We will continue our just struggle to achieve our principles.

On the political talks, Minister Hamadah said: The talks

reached a critical point or perhaps a semidecisive state after [Saudi] Prince Bandar's return to Damascus. I will convey the outcome of my meetings with President Franjiyah and Prime Minister Karami to Walid Junblatt so that the reply will be a joint and final one, and we are hopeful that we will move to the stage where we can achieve our principles, as I said, through political means.

Continuing his statement, Minister Hamadah said: We are not warmongers nor have we attacked anyone. We have only returned the attack. We are, however, quite prepared to face all contingencies, be it the military contingency, should the adversaries decide to continue, or the political contingency, should they resort to reason.

On the Saudi mediation and the results so far achieved, Minister Hamadah said: I cannot say anything now. Matters are quite critical. All the documents and information that I forwarded belong to President Franjiyah and Prime Minister Karami. I will not divulge anything.

Haddad on Resignation, Army Redeployment

JN220746 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Statement by free Lebanon leader Major Sa'd Haddad — date not specified; read by announcer]

[Text] My Lebanese brothers: I would like to be frank with you and say that Lebanon is in danger and that its destiny is at stake. There is no other place in which the displaced people and evacuees can find refuge except in the free Lebanon region. What we are hoping and seeking to achieve day and night is to preserve the safety of this region and to spare its inhabitants the tragedies, woes, and disasters befalling other parts of Lebanon.

Events have proven that the policy which we have been following in this region has not only saved this region, but all Lebanon, from the Syrian dragon, which has been trying hard to devour them. Today, more than 1 year after the peace for Galilee operation and despite our repeated warnings and directives to the inhabitants of free Lebanon in particular, and of all Lebanon in general, that in their interest and in the interest of Lebanon the best way to save this region is to join the free Lebanon army and to respect and abide by law and order, I have unfortunately, received only little response to what we have been telling the inhabitants to do. Most of the inhabitants are only concerned about making quick [illegible], even if it is illegal. A great many of the inhabitants are also indifferent to what is taking place around them. Their attitude is: Let the others save the country. Yet, there is also a considerable number of inhabitants whose minds are poisoned by imaginary plans which are impossible to achieve. But they are still running after these plans. Plans such as the establishment of Christian, Shiite, or Druze homelands. If this community continues in this way, it will definitely bring about its own destruction.

Out of a commitment to the principles which I believe in and work for, and since I would not like to be a witness to what befalls this country, and also out of a sense of responsibility, I declare to everyone that after this appeal, which I consider as the danger signal, and if matters are not rectified within a short period of time and all the inhabitants realize their responsibilities and the danger threatening them and quckly carry out what we are asking of them, I will find myself compelled to reconsider the present deployment of the free Lebanon army and the area of its deployment. More than that I might even give up all my responsibilities if I lose hope in the required reform.

Finally, I pray to God Almighty to guide you along the right course so you can deliver yourselves and your region, and perhaps the whole of Lebanon.

Saudi Envoy Rafiq al-Hariri Arrives 21 Sep

JN212010 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Rafiq al-Hariri, assistant to Saudi envoy Prince Bandar, arrived in Damascus this evening to meet with the Syrian leaders and Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. Al-Hariri carries the Lebanese reply to the cease-fire proposal in Lebanon.

Qatar's AL-'ARAB Reports U.S. Warning to Syria

GF221014 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Doha, 22 Sep (QNA) — Qatari daily *AL-'Arab* quoted well-informed sources in the Syrian capital as stating that the French Embassy in Damascus has informed the Syrian Government of the U.S. warning that the Marines will occupy the strategic Suq al-Gharb village located south of 'Aliyah, if the Syrians and the Lebanese nationalist movement do not alter their stances on the Lebanese crisis.

The daily reported that the Syrian leadership held a lengthy meeting following the issuing of the U.S. warning to discuss its response to it.

The daily quoted a high-ranking Syrian sources as saying that Damascus will confront any U.S. intervention even if it means an involvement similar to that of the United States in Lebanon.

PDRY Chairman Arrives, Makes Statement 21 September

JN211552 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 21 Sep (SANA) — 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, arrived in Damascus this afternoon at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria.

President Hafiz al-Asad, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah received him at Damascus International Airport.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement in which he said: We are delighted to meet again in steadfast Damascus with our brothers the leaders of Syria, led by Brother President Hafiz al-Asad. This will give us the opportunity to hold talks, consultations, and coordination concerning the conspiratorial plots of the imperialist-Zionist alliance's forces against our Arab people, plots which reached their peak in the conspiracy of igniting civil war in Lebanon and the U.S. Administration's intervention in Lebanon's affairs.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our Arab people has reached a level which is no less dangerous than the situation which prevailed in the Arab arena during the domination of former colonialists. He said that the dangers of the aggressive and imperialist military presence reached their peak when the U.S. forces began to carry out provocative maneuvers in Arab lands and airspace, to support the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and to directly interfere in Lebanese domestic affairs in order to create a situation that will permit them to peddle the aggressive and expansionist designs which aim at striking at the Arab national liberation movement in general and at weakening the steadfastness of Syria and the Palestinian revolution as a prelude to restoring colonialist hegemony in the Arab region.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asserted that the current challenges in the Arab arena necessitate strengthening the unity of the Arab national liberation movement, grouping this movement's regimes and factions, and intensifying its struggle to confront the feverish aggressive tendency of U.S. imperialism and its pillar, Israel.

He added that within this framework, we care to reiterate our principled and firm stand in support of heroic Syria's steadfastness, which is now standing on the direct lines of confrontation facing the dangers threatening our Arab nation. We also reconfirm our principled and firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle, their right to return to their homeland, and their right to establish their own independent state under the PLO's leadership. We reconfirm our support for the Lebanese people's struggle under the leadership of the National Salvation Front in order to regain Lebanon's freedom, and to preserve its unity and Arabism.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is accompanied by an official delegation comprised of Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Central Committee and the foreign minister, a number of central committee members, and the deputy chief of staff [of the PDRY Armed Forces].

Meets With Al-Asad

JN211845 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held a closed meeting at the presidential palace at 1830 this evening. The two presidents reviewed the situation in the Arab region, especially the situation in the Lebanese arena and its recent developments. They also discussed the means of confronting the danegrs that resulted from the imperialist and Zionist threats against the Arab nation's interests.

Az-Zu'bi Meets French National Assembly Member

JN211437 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 21 Sep (SANA) — (Joseph Manga), president of the Syrian-French Friendship Society at the French National Assembly, last night visited Mahmud az-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker, who is paying a private visit to Paris. During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in Lebanon in light of the direct U.S. interference, the European initiatives to resolve the Middle East crisis, and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Major General Yusuf Shakhur, Syrian ambassador in Paris.

Az-Zu'bi outlined Syria's stand toward the whole situation in the Middle East and affirmed Syria's concern regarding Lebanon's territorial integrity and national unity as well as its liberation from the Israeli occupation. He said that the fraternal relations between Syria and Lebanon emanate from their identical national, economic, and cultural interests throughout history.

Az-Zu'bi warned against the consequences of U.S. intervention in Lebanon, and spoke about the European initiatives. He said: We hear about these initiatives but we do not see theirtangible results. He added: We would like to see a more effective European role to achieve peace in the region, but Europe is unable to move far from U.S. influence in the region.

Az-Zu'bi spoke about France's role affirming that Syria is concerned about strengthening its relations with France, provided that these relations are based on mutual understanding, respect, and trust.

(Manga) explained the French viewpoint in brief and cited statements by Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, in which he voices France's disapproval of the U.S. escalation in Lebanon. He also pointed out French President Mitterrand's statements which call for the need to establish a homeland for the Palestinians.

At the end of the meeting, (Manga) extended an invitation by the French National Assembly to a delegation from the People's Assembly to visit France before the end of this year.

Dangers of U.S. Interference in Lebanon Stressed

Damascus Commentary

JN211428 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] If one looks over the statements made by U.S. White House spokesman Larry Speakes and U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes on Lebanon, and the activities of the U.S. Marines and ships, and reviews their details and the names included in them, such as Suq al-Gharb, he will get the impression that Lebanon has become a U.S. state like Ohio, New Mexico, or Georgia. He will get the impressions that what is taking place in Lebanon is a domestic U.S. issue in which Washington has the right to interfere in its smallest details and to announce what it agrees to and what it does not agree to concerning the Lebanese actions and behavior. Otherwise, what does the presence of the U.S. forces in Lebanon and the U.S. battleships in the Lebanese waters mean?

What is the meaning of the White House announcement that the Lebanese town of Suq al-Gharb is a defense line of the U.S. Forces? What is the meaning of U.S. interference in domestic Lebanese affairs, its support for a certain group, and its hostility to another? What is the meaning of U.S. insistence on imposing a certain regime on Lebanon and on preventing many Lebanese groups from expressign their will and opinion about their country's policy? What is the meaning of this flagrant interference in Lebanese affairs? Does this not mean that the United States is playing the role of the international policeman, the tyrant, and the trustee over others? Does this also not mean that the United States is expanding the cordon of its national security to reach Suq al-Gharb?

The time of colonies and protectorates have gone forever. The United States will not be able to reimpose this situation. The policy of gunboats and guns has also collapsed and appears to be futile in view of the new balance of power in the world. The United States is also unable to alter, halt, or upset the balance of power in favor of colonialism in the world at large. The United States had tried to clash with the Arab national liberation movement and the Arab unity movement, beginning with John Foster Dulles' withholding of an offer to finance the High Dam project in Egypt, but it lost and the whole world knows that. And now, when President Reagan acts blindly, clashing with the Arab national liberation movement, he will lose his election campaign for which he wants Lebanon and the Middle East to be its winning card. However, the biggest loser will be the United States.

It is an axiom that Lebanon will remain in the Middle East and that the Lebanese people will remain in Lebanon to exercise their right to self-determination and to elect the form of government which they want. Syria will also remain in the Middle East as Lebanon's sister. It will also remain closely linked with it in joint borders, destiny, and interests. But the United States and its forces will certainly leave the region, and those who base their calculation on any other assumption will lose. It is useful for all the parties in the conflict in Lebanon, for those who are concerned over the Lebanese crisis, and for those who deal with that crisis not to forget that the Mediterranean is not an American lake, that the Middle East is not an extension of California, that many interests intermingle in this part of the world, and that the situation in this region affects the neighboring states' security as well as international relations and world peace.

Even before U.S. military involvement in Lebanon, the situation in the Middle East was a critical and sensitive one and fraught with tension and the dangers of war. U.S. military involvement increases the danger of the situation and the possibility of military disputes so that nobody can predict their consequences in advance. The U.S. military involvement in the region is like a ball of snow that descends from the top of a hill. The U.S. military catastrophe in Vietnam began by sending a number of advisers and experts, fewer than the number of U.S. combat forces in Lebanon. It is not in the interest of peace that a superpower such as the United States becomes involved in a military dispute in the Middle East. It is also not in the interest of the United States or Lebanon that the United States support certain parties in the Lebanese crisis and interfere in Lebanese affairs. Those who want to help the Lebanese people should help them unify their ranks to evacuate the invading Israeli forces and preserve Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and unity. As long as the United States is organically linked to Israel and totally depends on it, it will not be able to identify with Lebanon and with its national interests.

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN220915 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA) — In a commentary today, *Al-Ba'th* says the announcement by the White House that the Lebanese town of Suq al-Gharb is the defense line of the U.S. forces, and the announcement by the Congress authorizing Reagan to use the U.S. Marines in the Lebanese conflict reaffirms U.S. intentions to turn Lebanon into an American protectorate in every sense of the word.

The paper adds: The fire that Washington is blowing these days on the Lebanese coast and mainland is clearly directed at the Lebanese nationalist current, which has taken up arms to rectify the erroneous equation on its land.

Al-Ba'th continues: The United States has come to Lebanon under the false slogan of establishing peace and enabling the Lebanese people to regain their freedom and sovereignty. But the U.S. has quickly become a direct party, interfering in every detail of Lebanese internal life and instigating the ruling faction against the entire Lebanese people in order to serve the interest and objectives of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The paper says: Syria and the Lebanese National Salvation Front do not want arms to be the only means of dialogue in this conflict. But at the same time, they cannot allow the U.S. stick to have the final say in any national dialogue on which the Lebanese agree.

Al-Ba'th adds: The talk about impossible conditions and holding Syria responsible for what is taking place, through the encouragement and instruction of the United States, is a transparent attempt by the factional regime in Lebanon to avoid any commitment that would lead to a sound national solution to the crisis in Lebanon.

Al-Ba'th concludes by saying that as long as the new White House rulers do not benefit from the lessons of history and continue to turn a deaf ear and close their eyes to the main facts of the age, that is, the triumph of peoples' just causes, national struggle is bound to recur. The American soldier, who drowned in the Vietnamese quagmire, will face the Lebanese fire.

TISHRIN Urges U.S. To Remain Neutral in Lebanon

JN221023 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep (SANA) — *Tishrin* says that the presence of the U.S. forces in Lebanon is only justifiable from the U.S. viewpoint and that the Marine forces are being exposed to fire not only because they are stationed within the lines of fire, but also because they are effectively participating in Amin al-Jumayyil's war against the Lebanese people. Whoever participates in the war should only blame himself if his fingers get burned.

The paper adds in its leading comment today: The U.S. statements and reports themselves confirm the Marines' participation in the Beirut regime's war against the Lebanese nationalist forces. This participation has taken a serious dimension, represented by the exposed interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, interference which is as serious as the Israeli invasion.

Tishrin notes that the Reagan administration's adoption of Amin al-Jumayyil's war against the Lebanese people to achieve U.S. objectives means, above anything else, the removal of the false legitimacy which Al-Jumayyil has granted to the presence of U.S. forces in Lebanon and the conversion of these forces into occupation forces, threatening Lebanon's Arabism and future as well as the security of the neighboring countries, especially Syria.

The paper concludes: Perhaps President Reagan is aware of the pitfalls of his interference in the internal affairs of a country that is thousands of miles away from U.S. borders. Perhaps he is also aware of the Lebanese pitfall and will try to withdraw his forces from Lebanon and maintain a neutral stand before it is too late.

Peres Says Alignment To Remain in Opposition

TA211217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1125 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav in Tel Aviv — recorded]

[Text] [Nadav] Mr Peres, have you decided to accept Yitzhaq Shamir's call to try and form a national unity government?

[Peres] Mr Shamir has not yet asked us. The fact is that representatives of 64 Knesset members preferred Yitzhaq Shamir as prime minister, and they also decided certain guidelines. These guidelines are unacceptable to us; our policies are different from theirs. I understand the wish for unity; I have the same wish myself. However, room is needed for action. In actual fact this government, or these guidelines, are a continuation of the existing or previous guidelines. In my opinion, they resulted in theterrible deterioration of the economy, great problems in Lebanon, and problems in another place, in the territories; but we will continue to follow our own policies, in which we believe.

[Nadav] That is, in your opinion there is no hope for a national unity government headed by the Likud?

[Peres] Headed by the Likud and according to the Likud guidelines, no, I do not believe so. I do not want the Alignment to obstruct the forming of a government in the shortest possible time. Nonetheless, if we receive an invitation from Mr Shamir, I will bring it before the party's forums for discussion. I assume that there is no reason why we should not talk to the man who was appointed prime minister-designate.

[Nadav] When you say talk all you mean is just accepting the invitation and no more than that.

[Peres] That is true; we accept nothing more.

[Nadav] Mr Peres, what does the Alignment intend to do from now on then?

[Peres] If those guidelines set down by 64 members are the basis for the policies, the Alignment will continue to serve in the opposition.

[Nadav] The developments of yesterday and today surprised you?

[Peres] Yes and no. There is a slight difference between the impression we received, or were given to understand, and the impression that was created at the president's residence. However, I respect the president's decision without question.

[Nadav] Mr Peres, will the Alignment now continue in opposition in preparation for early elections or in the event that it takes the place of the Likud in the government?

[Peres] In order to be realistic, there was a proposal for early elections about 2 months ago; we supported it. We were in the minority. However, according to what I know, opposing early elections is one of the proposed coalition guidelines. At this point, there does not seem to be a majority for early elections; therefore, this question is moot.

Invitation To Join Government

TA211559 Jeruslem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Shamir officially invited the Alignment faction this afternoon to join a government under his leadership. The letter containing the invitation was delivered to Shim'on Peres by the Likud faction's secretary. In the letter, Shamir invites the Alignment faction to join a government to be established under him. He said that the challenges facing the country and its people require maximum unity. He expressed confidence that the difficulties can be overcome, a joint plan of action drawn up, and a cabinet formed that will reflect the power ratio between the factions. Our correspondent Arye Golan notes that if negotiations begin, the Alignment will be offered several important portfolios, chief among which are the foreign and defense portfolios.

Shamir also spoke with Peres by telephone and told him in advance about the invitation. Peres answered that he must consult with his colleagues, and he promised to give an answer by Friday or Sunday.

Palestinians Entered Ash-Shuf Before Redeployment

TA211140 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 21 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] A large number of terrorists, estimated as several hundred, penetrated the Ash-Shuf area even before the Israeli evacuation and the redeployment on the Al-Awwali River, Lebanese Christian sources and other authoritative sources told the *Ma'ariv correspondent*.

This disclosure contradicts the arguments of Lebanese Druze that they did not hold any previous operational coordination or contact with the terrorists regarding the fighting in Ash-Shuf and the all-out fighting in Lebanon. According to this information, the Druze deception of Israel was perfect and worked out to the last detail. The coordination meetings in Damascus were attended by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas, terrorist leader Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] ('Arafat's greatest rival), and Walid Junblatt. It was then decided that the IDF should be allowed to evacuate the area and that the all-out offensive in the Ash-Shuf area would begin immediately upon the IDF's departure in order to prevent the Lebanese Army from getting to the area.

In the framework of the planned deception, terrorists disguised as Druze penetrated the Ash-Shuf area under the nose of the IDF soldiers. Israeli officers allowed Druze convoys into the Ash-Shuf area as part of the agreement reached with Israel.

Druze Criticize Kimche, Praise Others on Lebanon

TA211156 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] A Druze community rally, held yesterday in Julis and not intended to be publicized, criticized the recommendations of Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and praised the support for and policy toward the Druze of Moshe Arens; the chief of staff; and the Israeli coordinator in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani. The participants in the rally, including Druze reserve officers and several local council leaders as well as a representative of Shaykh Amin Tarif, complained that the Foreign Ministry director general recommended, according to their claim, that Israel actively intervene in Lebanon in order to save the Phalange and the Al-Jumayyil regime. At the same time, those present praised the sympathetic attitude toward the Druze displayed by the defense minister, the chief of staff, and Uri Lubrani.

U.S.-Soviet 'Clash' in Lebanon Seen as Possible

TA211756 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — recorded with earlier recording of Deputy Foreign Minister Ben-Me'ir, date and place of Ben-Me'ir statement not given]

[Text] There are no second thoughts in Jerusalem, though there are some small regrets. As the dimensions of the collapse [not further specified] become more apparent, voices of criticism are being heard. For example, Minister Ari'el Sharon has transferred his criticism from inside the Cabinet to the public. Criticism can also be heard among senior officials, especially those who handled our relations with the Christians in Lebanon. This criticism is directed chiefly at the ties established in recent months by Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, with Walid Junblatt's Druze followers. Israel, they said, encouraged the Druze and did not do enough to warn them; in this way perhaps, it paved the way for massacres in the Ash-Shuf. There are even those who are demanding real action: Save the Christians, and stop the terrorists.

For the moment, however, the criticism is low-key. A senior official we spoke with said that though several mistakes might have been made, they did not change the situation in Lebanon. For the most part, political circles now want to keep Israel from becoming involved in the areas it has evacuated as much as possible. In addition, Israel is not stating when and under what circumstances it will use the IDF. The term red lines, very popular in the past, is now unmentionable.

[Begin Ben-Me'ir recording] We made it very clear — in Cabinet statements and in statements made at every opportunity by the foreign and defense ministers — that any threat to our security — which of course includes the security of our settlements and citizens in the north and the security of the IDF soldiers wherever they are — will encounter a resolute Israeli reaction. [end recording]

Pessimistic assessments could be heard in Jerusalem even before the withdrawal. But no one expected them to come true in such a short period. It is not just a matter of the terrorists and Syrians. In the new situation there are more than neglible chances of a meeting between a U.S. F-14 and a SAM-5 operated by the Soviets. A U.S.- Soviet military clash in Lebanon this autumn appears to be another possibility.

Jerusalem is speaking openly of Israel sobering up. This process began with the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil, and the redeployment is one of its main signs. Israel has stopped believing in the possibility of a strong and stable government in Beirut. Jerusalem thinks that the chances of implementing the Israeli-Lebanese agreement are slight, and it is playing with the idea of a cantonized state, along the lines of Switzerland. In private, it seems, Israel is also becoming increas ngly reconciled to the continued presence of the Syrians in Lebanon.

After the withdrawal, Defense Minister Moshe Arens hinted that we will withdraw further from Lebanese territory when it is ensured that our positions there will not be taken over by the terrorists. Israel hopes that in time it will be possible to delegate security chores north of the international border to the local forces in southern Lebanon — Major Sa'd Haddad's men. However, with its experience in Lebanon, Jerusalem knows that the sectarian war can also move south of the Al-Awwali, and that Maj Sa'd Haddad is not the best solution to Israel's security problems in the north. As of now, it is being predicted that the IDF will stay on the Al-Awwali line for a long time.

Egypt's Ghali Points to Difficulties in Relations

TA210916 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 21 Sep 83 pp 12, 13

["Exclusive" interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Cairo correspondent Rafi Hason at the minister's office in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] Ghali: It is true that the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada — who recently retired — was recalled for consultations to Egypt about a year ago in the wake of the Lebanese war. However, in the next few days the Egyptian Government will decide on his replacement, who will arrive in Israel soon. At the same time, I must reiterate that, despite the Lebanese war, Egypt has never decided — and I stress this point — to freeze its relations with Israel and this can be proved by the trade between the two countries which has continued and now amounts to millions of dollars. This trade primarily involves Egyptian oil sales to Israel.

Hason: Dr Ghali, you coined the term "cold peace" and you had reasons for doing that. Do you think this term reflects a positive continuation of the peace process started at Camp David?

Ghali: I invented the term "cold peace" because it depicts the true picture of bilateral relations. Any person who believes and has faith in peace must make cautious and serious use of the word "peace" to enable the promotion of peace.

Hason: Still, despite your explanation, the term "cold peace" was received differently in Israel. Do you not think the time has

come for Egypt to change its position on the issue of cold peace and to move to warm, true, and sincere peace?

Ghali: Although I am responsible for the term "cold peace," I am in no way responsible for the fact that the obstacle to peace has not been removed. I wholeheartedly wish for a warm and true peace to replace the cold one. However, this calls for an Israeli move and the fulfillment of its commitments in the spirit of Camp David.

Hason: Dr Ghali, with your permission, let us now go over to the current situation in Israel in the wake of Begin's resignation and the election of Yitzhaq Shamir as his successor. What do you think about this change?

Ghali: Let me put it this way: I have no comment on this change since the election of an Israeli prime minister only concerns Israelis and I do not want to express an opinion on your internal affairs. I can promise *Yoman Hashavu'a* readers that we, for our part, are ready to cooperate with Israel, with any prime minister you elect and we do not care who the man is. However, the Israeli prime minister you elect must believe in a just and comprehensive peace in the spirit of the Camp David accords.

Hason: Do you not think that the absence of an Egyptian ambassador in Israel constitutes a violation of the Camp David accords you are talking about? Do you not think that by removing your ambassador from Israel you did a service to those opponents of peace in the Middle East?

Ghali (smilingly): Yes, that is true. The absence of an ambassador is a negative factor because his presence makes bilateral relations easier and opens effective communication channels. The presence of an ambassador is an indication of the good relations prevailing between countries, and Israel must realize that the Lebanese war and the Israeli persecution of the Palestinian people do not allow me to say that good relations prevail between Cairo and Israel. Egypt has expressed its dissatisfaction by recalling its ambassador for consultations. I believe that this is a diplomatic move indicating disagreement.

At the same time, however, there is no doubt in my mind that the presence of an Egyptian ambassador in Israel is important. I hope the political situation in Israel changes without any further delays, making it possible for us to return our ambassador to his job in Tel Aviv.

Hason: Mr Minister, Israel's position is that both countries should resume the autonomy talks at once. Why does Egypt refuse to resume the dialogue with Jerusalem and why have you hinted that you are waiting for the right occasion?

Ghali: You must understand that Egypt has proved that it believes in a dialogue and is ready to resume the dialogue immediately, without hesitation, to fulfill the Camp David accords with the participation of Jordan and the Palestinian representatives. The autonomy talks ran aground because Jordanian representatives did not take part in them. This does not contradict what I stated before because it will prove beneficial in the future.

It is foolish to believe that we must return to the same futile negotiations and the same form of dialogue that failed in the past. We have not forgotten the recent past and the frequent interruptions of the autonomy talks. These have been recurrent moves on the part of Israel because it is opposed to peace since there is currently opposition in Israel to the peace accords in their letter and spirit.

Hason: Still, Palestinian leaders in the West Bank argue that no political process will change the positions of Syria and the Palestinian organizations and they will not join the peace talks. What is your opinion of this?

Ghali: I do not accept the opinion that political positions should be taken according to situations, conditions, and circumstances. Were the Palestinian liberation organizations and Syria convinced that Israel has good intentions on the issue of Palestinian identity and the return of the Golan Heights to Syria — because this region is an inseparable part of Syria — they would come to the negotiating table and join the peace process.

If Israel recognized the PLO and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, a door could be opened for the participation of the Palestinians in the peace talks. Moreover, if Syria were told that negotiations with Israel would bring about the return of the occupied territories and a just and comprehensive peace, Syria would also join the peace process.

Hason: Simultaneously with the Arab countries' decision to sever relations with Egypt in the wake of the signing of the Camp David accords, Egypt decided to freeze the normalization process and lower the profile of its relations with Israel. Have these moves helped Egypt reestablish relations with the Arab countries?

Ghali: You Israeli journalists must explain to Israeli citizens that Egypt has not frozen its relations with Israel. The fact is that bilateral trade continues and it totals millions of dollars. I am referring, first and foremost, to Egyptian oil sales to Israel.

Hason: In an interview with an Egyptian paper you said — and I quote: "If Israel withdraws from Lebanon, Syria will also withdraw." Dr Ghali, could you tell us how you can be sure about this and how can you persuade the Israeli Government that you are right?

Ghali: In statesmanship, wisdom must penetrate problems and not just make do with superficial rules. The reason for Syria's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon goes back to the issue of Syria's security and that is connected to the presence of Israelis in Lebanon, not far from Damascus. If Israel withdraws from Lebanon, Syria's security fears would disappear and the way would be opened to withdrawing Syrian troops from Lebanon. I say that doubts engender fear but that personal confidence leads to faith.

Hason: Two Israelis recently visited Egypt: 'Ezer Weizman and Yitzhaq Moda'i. Why do Egyptian ministers not visit Israel?

Ghali: It was Egypt which invited Weizman, my friend, for a visit and to the best of my knowledge Israel has not sent a reciprocal invitation to an Egyptian minister to visit Israel. If

Israel invites Egyptians and if it withdraws from Lebanon, nothing will prevent such visits. On the contrary, please invite us and visit us in Egypt and I will say: Welcome....

Cairo Prevents Tourist Group From Arriving

TA191425 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 19 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Zohar Blumenkrantz and Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpt] The first organized group of Egyptian tourists which was supposed to come to Israel yesterday — the first after a break of more than a year in such a tourist movement from Egypt — did not appear after the Egyptian authorities prevented its arrival. In a telegram received in Israel yesterday morning, the Egyptian tourist agent announced that the group would be unable to arrive for political reasons. Official tourism elements in Israel expressed their anger last night over this step. Those elements waited in vain yesterday at the Rafah border terminal. They said that the rooms in the Israeli hotels were already booked for the Egyptian tourists. The first 100 Egyptian tourists were supposed to arrive in three buses. Their tour was organized by an Egyptian travel agency called Fadar travel. The group was supposed to stay 8 days in Israel, 5 in Jerusalem and 3 traveling around the country.

Tourism Ministry Announcement

TA191452 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1415 GMT 19 Sep 83

["Tourism Ministry Spokesman Announcement" — ITIM headline; quotation marks as received] [Text] Jerusalem, 19 Sep (ITIM) — Minister Avraham Sharir today called on his Egyptian counterpart to meet with him urgently "in order to make sure that Egyptian citizens are allowed to visit Israel."

Minister Sharir said: "The Egyptian authorities are preventing their citizens from coming to Israel as tourists. This is a blatant violation of the tourism accord and the situation is simply intolerable."

Tourism Minister A. Sharir said this in reply to questions from correspondents who joined him on a working tour he conducted today in the Dead Sea area. Minister Sharir said: "The Governments of Israel and Egypt signed a tourism agreement, one of whose main clauses deals with granting full freedom for mutual visits. Egypt has been violating this agreement. It ignores the fact that its representatives signed the accord. The tourism minister added that in fact the tourism agreement signed between the two countries is not being implemented. We must do everything in our power to have full normalization between Israel and Egypt. I hereby wish to invite the Egyptian tourism minister to come to Israel. We must find a way that would enable the implementation of the peace agreement. The Egyptian Government must permit its citizens to visit Israel, just as Israelis are visiting Egypt."

Great Demand for Egyptian Entry Visas Reported

TA211758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Thousands of Israelis have gone to Egypt during the past few weeks for their vacation. The acting Egyptian Ambassador to Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that since the beginning of the year 17,000 Israelis have visited Egypt. At the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv recently, there has been a great demand for entry visas, and the clerks are having difficulty keeping up with all the applications.

Agreement With Central Bank of Liberia Signed

TA160642 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 16 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum and his Liberian counterpart, Thomas Hanson, yesterday signed an accord, under which the Bank of Israel will help train senior staff of the Central Bank of Liberia.

Briefs

Ground Forces Commander — Major General Dan Shomron has been appointed commander of the ground forces. The IDF spokesman reports that he will enter duty tomorrow. Dan Shomron is the hero of the Entebbe rescue operation of 7 years ago. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Sep 83 TA]

March Immigration Statistics — For the first time since March 1980, more than 2,000 immigrants arrived in Israel in a single month. A total of 2,167 immigrants came to Israel in August, 587 more than in August 1982. Of the total, 1,605 came from the West last month, as compared with 1,239 in August 1982. During the first eight months of this year, 7,841 Western immigrants arrived, according to the Jewish Agency's Aliya Department. But aliyafrom the Soviet Union has nearly come to a halt, with only 32 immigrants reaching Israel last month. Aliya from Romania is also down, with 685 arriving so far this year, as compared with 705 during the first eight months of 1982. [Text] [Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 19 Sep 83 TA]

Reportage on OAU Meeting on Western Sahara

Committee Begins Meeting

EA212202 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa: The OAU committee on Western Sahara began meeting today on camera in Addis Ababa for discussions which are expected to bring about a solution to the Western Saharan issue. The 3-day meeting is aimed at implementing the resolutions of the organization for a cease-fire between Morocco and the Western Saharan Liberation Front, Polisario, and the calling of a referendum for the people of Sahara for self-determination. Morocco and the Polisario have been engaged in fighting for the last 8 years. Diplomatic officials say an important issue during the discussions will be whether the two sides will be able to have discussions [words indistinct]

The seven-nation committee, chaired by the OAU Chairman Ndugu Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is Ethiopia's leader, is faced with the task of finding an acceptable way for both sides to implement the OAU resolutions adopted at the 19th summit. Reports say the (?Western Saharan) delegation, led by the foreign minister, Mr (Abeshehi) [as heard], expressed support for the OAU's call for a referendum for the people of Western Sahara for self-determination, but Morocco has declined to have direct talks with the Polisario. Before the implementation committee session, President Nyerere held talks with the leaders of the other six countries who are members of the committee. Mwalimu first met the Ethiopian leader, Ndugu Mengistu Haile Mariam, and then Saharan Democratic Arab Republic President Muhammad Abdelaziz, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, and Malian Foreign Minister Beye.

More on Committee Opening

AB220655 Dakar PANA in English 1820 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 21 Sep (PANA) — The OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara today in Addis Ababa began a meeting on how to bring about a cease-fire and hold a referendum in the territory.

The meeting, which is being presided over by the current chairman of the OAU, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, is being attended by President Sekou Toure of Guinea, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. Also attending is the foreign minister of Nigeria, Dr Ishaya Audu; and that of Mali, Blondin Beye; and the assistant to the president of Sudan, Dr Hassan al-Turahi. The United Nations is being represented at the meeting by its assistant secretary general for political affairs, Abby Farah. The two sides to the conflict have also sent top-level delegations to the meeting. Morocco's delegation is led by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, while that of the Polisario is headed by its leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz.

The meeting, which follows a recent diplomatic initiative by the OAU chairman, is expected to work out the details of how to implement a cease-fire and conduct a referendum to determine the future political status of the territory. It will endeavour to set dates for the cease-fire and the referendum, and decide on the administrative measures to ensure a free and fair choice by the people of the territory. The committee will also deliberate on the countries to be asked to contribute troops to the peace-keeping force and monitor the conduct of the referendum. The meeting, which is closed to the press and the public, is scheduled to end on Friday.

Mengistu Addresses Committee Meeting

EA212354 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The seven-member OAU implementation committee that will discuss the Western Sahara problem commenced its 3-day meeting at the national palace this afternoon under the chairmanship of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and current OAU chairman. It is being attended by Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, and Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone; Foreign Ministers Prof Ishaya Audu of Nigeria and Alioune Beye of Mali; and Dr Hasan at-Turabi, adviser to the Sudanese president. Mr 'Abd ar-Rahim Farah, undersecretary of the UN Office for Special Political Questions, is participating in the meeting as the representative of the UN secretary general.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the Western Saharan crisis had not only stirred up tension in the region,but had aso precipitated a dangerous situation threatening the very existence of the OAU. He recalled that this has shocked the people of Africa, and has turned Africa into a laughingstock. The 19th OAU summit had therefore exhaustively discussed the Western Saharan issue and had directed that a lasting solution to the problem be found in a peaceful and democratic manner, based on the wishes of the people. This meant arriving at a cease-fire and holding a referendum free from all military and administrative pressures. He said that the Western Saharan implementation committee had been charged with the responsibility of ensurng that these conditions were met. In his speech, on behalf of the OAU, the people and Government of Revolutionary Ethiopia, and on his own behalf, the comrade chairman expressed gratitude to the leaders and government representatives attending the meeting for responding to his call and realizing the urgency of the problem.

Mengistu Receives Nyerere

EA211209 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Summary] Mengistu Haile Mariam has met and held talks with Tanzanian President Nyerere and Mr Abd ar-Rahim Farah concerning the Western Sahara issue. Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mr Salim, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshy-Wolde, and interim Secretary General of the OAU Dr Peter Onu were present during the talks.

OAU Meeting Collapses

NC221206 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sept. 22 (AFP) — The meeting of the Organization of African Unity's seven-nation implementation committee on Western Sahara apparently collapsed here in failure today less than 24 hours after it had began. The meeting, presided by OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, was being attended by Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, as well as the foreign ministers of Nigeria and Mali and a presidential advisor from Sudan.

The meeting was adjourned by Ethiopian Leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman, after Morocco refused to negotiate directly with the Polisario guerrilla movement, its rival in the eight-year-old war for control of Western Sahara, sources who attended the meeting said. The sources, officials of the U.N., said getting the parties to the conflict to begin dialogue had been the "main issue" that had preoccupied the conference, originally scheduled to wind up tomorrow.

ALGERIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks

LD211310 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Mohamed Mzali, general secretary of the Socialist Destourian Party and prime minister of Tunisia, arrived in Algiers about 1000 for a 1-day working visit. He was met at the airport by Brother Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, [words indistinct]. Political talks between Algeria and Tunisia began immediately [words indistinct] under the chairmanship of Brother Mohamed Abdelghani and Mohamed Mzali, with the participation of Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Hadj Yala, members of the Political Bureau and ministers of foreign affairs and the interior respectively, and also of the ambassadors of the two countries.

Departs 21 September

LD220418 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left Algiers this afternoon at the end of a short working visit. Earlier in the afternoon he had been received by President Chadli Bendjedid in an audience which was also attended by Abdelghani and Taleb Ibrahimi, the prime minister and foreign affairs minister, respectively. The Tunisian-Algerian talks began this morning. They were led by the Algerian and Tunisian prime ministers in the presence of the Algerian foreign minister, the Algerian minister of the interior, and the ambassadors of the two countries. In a statement made shortly before his departure, Mr Mohamed Mzali indicated that his talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and Mr Mohamed Abdelghani represented an assessment of the actions carried out in the past few months, particularly as concerned relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Cooperation Accord Signed With Poland

PM211019 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 9-10 Sep 83 p 12

[APS report: "Algeria-Poland, Strengthening and Expansion of Cooperation Between the Two Countries"]

[Text] Algiers — The third session of the Algerian-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended on Thursday morning [8 September] with the signing of an important report by the two joint chairmen, Mr Abdelhak Berarhi, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education and scientific research, and Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

This document covers a series of measures which have been taken with a view to strengthening cooperation between Algeria and Poland, taking account of the potential offered by the two economies. For instance, at the commercial level, it was decided initially to restore a trade balance by the conclusion of contracts between the two countries' enterprises. Thus economic cooperation will be strengthened and extended to various spheres. The possibilities of cooperation at this level will form the subject of discussions between experts from the two countries.

As regards the development of scientific and technical relations, the two delegations, in the light of recent discussions, expressed their desire to sign a comprehensive framework agreement in the near future which would govern the conditions for the dispatch of Polish experts to Algeria and their stay in that country and give new impetus to technical cooperation. With regard to cultural relations, an agreement was signed on cultural exchanges between the two countries for the current year and for 1984 and 1985.

At the end of the signing ceremony, Mr Berarhi delivered a short speech in which he said that in signing the report the two sides had "the firm conviction that they are implementing the wishes of the two respective governments by strengthening and launching a dynamic style of cooperation which covers cooperation in its full commercial, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural dimension." This cooperation, he added, "is based on respect for mutual interests and a balanced exchange in all spheres." Finally Mr Berarhi stated that "it merely remains to implement the decisions contained in the report."

Mr Nestorowicz, co-chairman of the joint commission, stressed, for his part, that "this third session is of particular importance for the future of relations between the two countries." The Polish foreign trade minister added that the two sides must now implement the agreement which has just been signed. It should be noted that Mr Tadeusz Nestorowicz left Algiers on Thursday afternoon after a 3-day working visit. He was seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Mr Abdelhak Berarhi.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Syrian Armed Forces Chief

LD212048 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received General Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of the General Staff of the Arab Syrian Armed Forces, who handed him an urgent message from President Hafiz al-Asad concerning the grave situation resulting from U.S. aggression in the region.

Armed Forces Chief Departs

LD220848 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Sep (JANA) — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received General Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of the General Staff of the Syrian Arab Armed Forces. Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi left Tripoli yesterday evening after a short visit to the Jamahiriyah. Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, saw Gen ash-Shihabi off. Gen ash-Shihabi arrived here yesterday morning and was welcomed on arrival by Brigadier al-Kharrubi.

Official Begins Tour of Maghreb Nations

LD211318 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, yesterday arrived in Rabat on orders from the brother leader of the revolution at the start of a tour which will include Algeria, Mauritania, and Tunisia. He will be delivering a very important verbal message from the brother leader to King Hassan II of Morocco, President Chadli Bendjedid of the Republic of Algeria, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia. JANA has learned that the message from the brother leader of the revolution is connected with the U.S. armed aggression on Arab territory, the continuous shelling by the U.S. 6th Fleet against the Muslims and the nationalist forces in Lebanon, and with the need to adopt a decisive Arab posture in facing this aggression.

Reportage on Goukouni's Press Conference

Removes Conditions for Negotiations

AB211720 Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Sep (AFP) — Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) President Goukouni Oueddei on Wednesday afternoon in Tripoli brushed aside any precondition for the opening of direct negotiations with Hissein Habre. The GUNT president said in a press conference that he was ready to relegate to the background the precondition for the withdrawal of French troops if this would block meeting with Hissein Habre or other parties in the conflict.

Arriving from the "interior" very late Tuesday night, the GUNT president, who is fighting against the Ndjamena forces, gave a press conference for the first time in the Libyan capital in the presence of some journalists invited by Tripoli. "I want to reaffirm the desire of the GUNT, and especially of the martyred people of Chad, to resolve the crisis, which we call the Chadian tragedy, through negotiations and not by arms," stressed Mr Goukouni, who was wearing a dark three-piece suit and was surrounded by his Chadian collaborators and members of the Libyan information and press service in the hall of the Grand Hotel of the capital.

Mr Goukouni also made an appeal to African countries and France before the coming Franco-African summit at Vittel (beginning of October), indicating that he was prepared to attend if "President Francois Mitterrand wanted clarifications." "My intention is to make African countries and, in particular, France, which will receive on its territory a number of African heads of state, understand that they must be objective and must not allow themselves to be trapped by the United States," Mr Goukouni stated.

"If Hissein Habre persists, it is thanks to France's action. In Kinshasa (French-African summit in October 1982), the French and Zairian presidents enthroned Hissein Habre. I hope that Mr Mitterrand does not repeat this same scenario again this year," he added. Asked about his eventual arrival in Vittel, Mr Goukouni replied: "I cannot venture to go. If Mr Mitterrand wants me to give him further clarifications, I am prepared to do so."

While receiving some Western journalists — among whom was the special AFP correspondent — in Bardai on 3 September, Mr Goukouni, dressed in military uniform and surrounded by his fighters after having returned from Faya-Largeau in a Libyan plane, was very critical of France. He stated that the withdrawal of its troops from Chad was a precondition for any negotiation with Ndjamena. On negotiating with Hissein Habre, Goukouni Oueddei said: "We hope the opposing side will have a sense of patriotism and see reason so that together we can find a solution to the Chadian problem."

Asserting that President Habre is a traitor who has killed thousand of Chadians, Goukouni Oueddei recalled the time when they "shared the same meals, the same blanket, and the same bed sheet," stressing that it was not a "war of leaders," but of different political ideas. "The whole camp of reactionaries has lined up behind Hissein Habre, while the progressive camp is fighting on the other side," he added, giving the assurance that he was ever ready to hand over power to the Chadian people but not to any indivdual, no matter who he is.

Mr Goukouni emphasized that since 1980, he has not had any contact with Hissein Habre or with the OAU since it undertook the mediation mission in order to find a negotiated solution to the Chadian problem. Admitting that there is a pause in the fighting, Mr Goukouni stressed that the war "began again" even though the GUNT has always sought to find a political solution to the issue. Concerning Chad's future, the GUNT president stated that [words indistinct] cooperate with "somebody who has pro-American ideas," and advocated that the next government that emerges out of the negotiation should be "anti-American." According to observers, throughout his press conference and also in his answers to the questions put to him by the journalists, Mr Goukouni criticized the United States, supported the Libyan position, which up to now has threatened France, and vigorously criticized the American administration's policy.

Accuses Ndjamena of 'Massacres'

AB211935 Paris AFP in French 1732 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 21 (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], on Wednesday in Tripoli accused the Ndjamena authorities of perpetrating massacres in Faya-Largeau, Oum Chalouba, and in the Chadian capital. He also revealed that the GUNT foreign minister was among those who disappeared. In a news conference held in Tripoli, Mr Goukouni mentioned the discovery in Faya-Largeau — taken by Hissein Habre's forces on 30 July and recaptured by the GUNT 10 days later — of two charnels. "Cadres and fighters have cowardly been assassinated after being tied together," he stated. He pointed out that GUNT Foreign Minister Mahamat Nour was among those who disappeared. "I do not think he is still alive," he added. Diplomatic sources also in Tripoli put the number of GUNT cadres and officials who disappeared during the Faya-Largeau battle at 100.

Mr Goukouni also stated that about 30 fighters were executed during an attack by the FAN in Oum Chalouba. He told the story of two survivors who ran away to Benin. He also spoke of the execution in Ndjamena of GUNT fighters and cadres who were captured in Abeche or (name indistinct). For their part, the Ndjamena authorities have mentioned the discovery of charnels, in particular in Abeche. In the Chadian capital the GUNT is responsible for this. However, no confirmation of these various accusations has been obtained from an independent source.

OAU Should Settle Conflict

LD220939 Tripoli JANA in English 0850 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhija 15, Sept 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Goukouni Oueddei of the Provisional National Unity Government of Chad has said that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is the framework through which Chad's conflict should be settled because it is a matter that concerns Africa only.

President Goukouni added in his press conference, which he held in Tripoli yesterday, that the present chairman of the OAU should find a settlement for this conflict. He also pledged his provisional government's support for (?the OAU) chairman's effforts in pursuit of settlement for this dispute that hastorn the country apart.

He added that the Provisional National Unity Government is the government that fulfills the aspiration of the Chadian people in accordance with Lagos agreement and the consensus of different Chadian factions. "The people of the south, to whom the vice-president, Abdelkader Kamougue, belongs, can not be represented by anybody else except this government." On the French intervention, under the pretext of the 1976 agreement, President Goukouni said that President Mitterrand's allegations are groundless, saying that if such agreement between France and Chad exists why did not France intervene when the northern forces rebelled against the central government. It means that such agreement did not exist at that time, "furthermore when we signed the Lagos agreement we clearly stated that the presence of French forces is an obstacle if we are to find a reconciliation formula, and therefore we demanded their withdrawal. That put an end to any agreement with France and especially the military side of any agreement."

In his answer to a question put to him by French TV about his readiness to negotiate with Habre, he said he was ready to negotiate with Habre provided the French forces withdrew from Chad. He went on to say that in the past he "cooperated with Habre for the sake of liberating Chad, but in 1976 Habre split up and his political conviction became different from our political line. This puts Habre in the enemy camp. This also explains the presence of U.S. forces in Chad and the reactionary forces' support for Habre. This is the reason behind the current fighting in Chad."

Iran Accused of Aiding Southern 'Outlaws'

JN211257 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Muna, 21 Sep (SUNA) — Sudan has accused Iran of undermining security and stability in southern Sudan by making contact with some outlaws in that part of the country. This came in a news conference held in Muna, Saudi Arabia, by Muhammad Khawjali Salihin, minister of guidance and national information; Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, minister of internal affairs; and Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman, minister of state at the prime ministry.

Muhammad Khawjali Salihin said that the superpowers, particularly the USSR, had ambitions in Sudan. He said that the Sudanese authorities had confirmation that Iran's ambassador in London had contacted some outlaws who are living in a neighboring country and had lured them with money and arms to cooperate with Libya. Salihin said that some of these outlaws went to London and received money from the [Iranian] ambassador through the Libyan People's Liaison Bureau in London.

Replying to a question on the implementation of Islamic law in Sudan, Salihin noted that the timing of President Numayri's decision did not stem from a weak position. He said that the decision to implement Islamic law was preceded by an extensive study. Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman explained that there was no conflict between Islamic legislation and the human rights charter. On the implementation of Islamic legislation in the country at large, he said: We do not object to an individual's personal behavior in the north or the south provided it does not contradict the divine teachings. He said that the announcement of the decision to implement Islamic law did not come as a surprise to the brothers in the south [southern region] because they participated in the recent SSU conference which ratified the Islamic course for the next 6 years.

SOMALIA

Government Grants Political Asylum to Ethiopians

EA211238 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Somalia has granted political asylum to the Abyssinian forces who last night anchored in Somali waters. This was disclosed in a statement by the Somali Defense Ministry. The statement further added that the forces in the ship which anchored last night at Berbera include: Captain Alemu Bekele, three noncommissioned officers including Makonen (Yage), (Yimat Makonen), and (Eraezgi Yerat Koba); Pvt Daniel (Gebo), and a civilian named Haile Gebre Selassie.

The Defense Ministry statement further disclosed that the vessel, which is a U.S.-made patrol ship, type [name indistinct] B-202. The weapons on the ship included: 2 artillery pieces each with 2 23-mm barrels, 2 heavy (?machineguns), and an 81-mm gun. All these weapons are Russian-made.

Opposition Figure Warns Against U.S. Bases

EA201249 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Seated here tonight is the Secretary of Information of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front wing of the Somali opposition forces, Comrade Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad. The secretary will discuss the political mood of the terrorist Siad Barre regime, his latest wicked ploys and machinations to create confusion within Somali society, and attempts to weaken and counter the united struggle being waged by the Somali people against his fascist policies, led by Somali opposition forces. Siad Barre's wicked policies, which are being masterminded by international imperialism for its own special interests, are aimed at making his regime a tool of imperialism. The American Administration, led by President Reagan, has a reputation for stifling and suppressing freedom struggles, and this will also be discussed by the secretary. And now, welcome to fighter Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad:

[Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad] I would like to point out briefly to the Somali people the situation currently prevailing in Somalia regarding Siad's dictatorship and the Reagan administration's policies. We know that the American Government has interfered in the affairs of and created confusion in almost all the countries of the world. The U.S. Government is the main cause of the fighting in Nicaragua. The Reagan administration and international imperialism are the frontrunners in this. It is obvious that the lawful people's government in Chile which was overthrown by [words indistinct], was the result of American interference.

Look at the wars in Africa, our continent. Do you not see what the Americans are doing in Chad? Is the division of Chad by the Americans and France not enough? See what they did to Angola and Mozambique. They also wants to control South Africa. We also know what the Americans have done in the Horn of Africa. Was it not the American Government that dragged the Somali people into that disastrous and unsuccessful war in 1977? Was it not a war in which we lost more men and materiel? This was a clear plan by the U.S. Administration — Reagan and Mohamed Siad Barre. It has been proved, they did collaborate to carry out this unsuccessful war. The main aim of this was to make the United States even more indispensable to Somalia and eventually to get access to it and build bases for its troops.

The dictatorial regime of Siad Barre called the United States to its aid and granted it military bases in order to kill Somalis and make Somalia another Lebanon whereby Siad Barre would be given protection at the expense of the people. It is not in our basic interests to have U.S. bases in Somalia. It is of no use to our political and economic strategies, but Mohamed Siad Barre knows only too well that he cannot effectively contain the rising tide of opposition.

This confrontation may eventually become a war between the Somali people and the U.S. Administration. We would like to emphasize to the Somali masses that the United States does not have their interests at heart. You are no different from your Lebanese brothers who are being massacred daily. So you must realize that when we launch an attack on Berbera, or capture Hargeisa, or march on Kismayo it will only be U.S.-led troops that we will fight.

Our children and people are in jeopardy. Have we not been sandwiched between the conflict of two major powers? Is it not that madman, Siad Barre, who has dragged us into this state of affairs? What may even be more worse than this character is the self-seeker who uses tribalism as a tool for his own motives; the one who sells his interests at the expense of others is far worse than any other.

We call on you brothers and sisters to intensify your struggle. We support you in your struggle to free yourself and shake off the shackles of oppression.

BURUNDI

President Receives Chadian Minister, Habre Message

EA212311 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 0420 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Summary] President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza yesterday received ChadianMinister of Planning and Reconstruction Joseph Yodeyman, who conveyed a message from President Hissein Habre. The minister has been in Burundi since last Friday.

CHAD

GUNT's Kamourge No Longer Head of South Committee

LD211552 Paris Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Colonel Kamourge is reportedly no longer at the head of the Permanent Committee of the South of Chad, a sort of regional body grouping together the leaders of that part of the country within the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. This has been learned from Western diplomatic sources in Brazzaville. The members of the committee, who have just met in the Congolese capital, are reported to have asked Col Kamourge to separate his activities within the GUNT, in which he is vice president in principle, from those carried out on behalf of the permanent committee. But in view of Col Kamourge's refusal, the committee is reported to have stated that any political position adopted by Col Kamourge will henceforth be binding on him alone and no longer on the permament committee.

Bardai Radio Reports on Armed Attacks in South

LD212034 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1820 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The military situation is going from bad to worse for the forces of national destruction in the south of the country.

The National Liberation Army commandos recently carried out several attacks in the localities of Doba, Bekoutou, [name indistinct] Baibokoum, and Bebeidja in eastern Logone; Dobo, Moissala, (?Bidjono), and Moumra in Moyen Chari; and Baibokoum in western Logone. Moreover, because of the military operations, traffic on the roads between Doba, Moundou, and Sarh is impossible without a military escort. In reprisal, the antinational forces set fire to the villages of (Debo), (?Kone), (Daba Sounkalo), and (?Puorien).

It is worth noting that the clashes in the south of the country resulted in several dead and injured among the enemy, without counting materiel losses.

GHANA

Release of Former President Criticized

AB192125 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] yesterday released former President Dr Hilla Limann and ex-Vice President Joe deGraft Johnson from custody. An official statement said they would be on bail while investigations continue into the extent of their involvement in the naked corruption of the People's National Party [PNP] administration. The government release also said that Krobo Edusei has been set free on humanitarian grounds. The case of Krobo Edusei is quite straightforward. He is a sick man and although many people might wish that he continue the rest of his life in jail, common decency at least prevents the PNDC from keeping him there. We grant this and reluctantly accept the decision.

The same thing, however, cannot, in our view, be said for the release of the former president and his vice president. But before we argue out our case, let us at this juncture try to point out some of the merits in the government decision to show that we are not being unreasonable. When the citizens of this country seized political power on 31 December 1981, their pent-up frustration and anger against the crass politicians of the PNP administration was such that, had they not been detained, it is doubtful whether any of them would be alive today. As time has passed and tempers have cooled down, some want them released and some want them kept in. Probably, the majority of us have become indifferent to their fate being more preoccupied with our own future than with events of 2 years ago.

Not only has time passed but also Ghanaians have undergone changes. December 31 has brought new ideas and in our heads these new ideas are challenging the old notions with which we were fed and upon which we based our view of the world. "What is the use of keeping a man in jail for stealing corn and buying corn to feed him?," asked Chairman Jerry Rawlings in his last broadcast to the nation. In the same way we can ask: Why do we keep these people at public expense? For judging by the way Dr Hilla Limann chatted heartily and chuckled during the videotaped confrontation with Dr Kwame Gymfi, chief executive of the Cocoa Marketing Board, it appeared they were being fed very well. There is no reason why we should continue to keep them. We could even ask them to pay for their boarding and lodging. Perhaps one should feel sorry for Limann. He is a pitiful figure. We are using "pitiful figure" here not in the sense that the many members of Amnesty International, who have been flooding the country with letters, seem to think. These people, most of whom are genuine humanitarians, seem to have visions of Limann and DeGraft Johnson languishing in chains in some dark dungeons, whereas they have been living better than most of their hardworking countrymen and women. He is a pitiful figure because he seems to be completely amoral, cheerfully presiding over the destruction of our economy and our dignity without even comprehending the significance of his action.

It is easy enough to deal with conscious and deliberate people, but the empty laughter of a man who gave away nearly 1 million cedis a month in gifts and who supervised the sharing out of grafts and percentages among his men and who still seems to think of himself as a jolly good fellow is puzzling. When the present government finds it necessary to send delegations abroad, they are small and they receive very limited allocations of foreign exchange. Even so, most of them bring back what they have not been compelled to spend and in some cases have even brought it all back. In contrast, Limann traveled abroad with a huge retinue, spending lavishly. His famous trip to London with over 50 followers, cheerfully begging for aid while filling their foreign bank accounts and throwing luxurious receptions,amazed both Ghanaians and our creditors. Is he to be pitied as the man without conscience, without morals, and without any perception of the needs of the people whom he thought he was ruling, or is he to be pitied as a weak fool who sat smiling as he was manipulated by people craftier than himself?

We feel somewhat uneasy about his release because the people of this country would like to know whether he was such a fool that he did not take his share of the wealth which he doled out to his followers. Is it not possible that he is less empty-headed than he seems? Is it not possible that there are those who would try to use him again as a rallying point? The government statement has said that he and his vice president are on bail pending the completion of investigations into their activities during their heydays. We hope that they are watched well, and we would really feel happier if they had remained safely in their comfortable custody.

GRAPHIC Disagrees With Release

AB192225 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *People's Daily Graphic* disagrees with the releases ordered by the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, yesterday,especially that of ex-President Limann. This is because it creates some cause for concern. The paper feels the damage done to the nation by the acts of these persons is so enormous that they should be kept in custody while investigations continue, and it recalls that the financial accounts of the dissolved parties are still being awaited.

The *Graphic* says there are indications that ex-President Limann had personally signed a document which was used in procuring a huge loan for the 1979 election, and some people wondered why he too was not charged since the PNDC has shown itself concerned to do justice to all manner of men alike, whether ex-President or messenger. Investigations at the National Investigations Committee [NIC] have also revealed that the ex-president allowed deals over spraying machines to take place under his very nose. At another session of the NIC last year, Dr Limann was said to have been personally involved in attempts to eliminate Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and wipe out the June 4 experience from Ghana's history despite the transitional solution. The *Graphic* notes that Dr Limann illegally retired Flight Lt Rawlings and Brigadier Nonoo Mensah, as well as the present

force commander Brigadier Quainoo, and when he was stopped from doing a similar thing to the chief justice, he did not think these military men deserved the same courtesy. Not only was Ghana the first to declare its nonparticipation in an OAU conference in Libya, but Dr Limann thought to deprive our football team of its chance in Tripoli by the decision not to send them. Dr Limann, contrary to Ghana's nonalignment policy, single-handedly decided that Ghana should not attend the Moscow Olympic games just because the then US ambassador, Mr Smith, had decreed it. Yet that abject posture did not enable us to obtain the much needed assistance for economic recovery.

Finally, the *Graphic* contends that the decision now to release the perpetrators of this state of affairs would be hard for the suffering masses to swallow. Yes, one may surmise that it is part of the apparent belief of the PNDC that keeping wrongdoers in our prisons is not the most productive use of national resources nor the more human way of handling wrongdoers. This is (?certainly) a revolutionary conception of crime and punishment, which may have dangers for the ongoing revolution. It now remains to be seen what kind of gratitude the beneficiaries of this humanitarian decision from the PNDC will show.

NIGERIA

NLC Blames U.S. for Downing of ROK Airliner

AB220917 Ibadan Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has commended the Federal Government for its neutral and nonpartisan attitude toward the shooting down of a South Korean commercial plane by a Soviet Union fighter plane. In a statement in Lagos, the NLC said the major powers, especially the United States, must bear full responsibility for heightening international tension. The NLC described the shooting of the plane with 269 people on board as shocking and blamed the United States for the espionage adventure.

Oyo State House of Assembly Election Results

AB211810 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Results of four seats are being awaited in the Oyo State House of Assembly election held last Saturday. Of the 124 results declared so far, the National Party of Nigeria has won 113 seats, the Unity Party of Nigeria 10 seats, and the Nigeria People's Party 1. The highlights of the election so far are the defeat of the deputy speaker, Chief Pekun Adesokan, by Mr G.O. Obakole of the NPN, and the election of the Ibadan-based journalist Alhaji Tunde Olayinwola on the platform of the UPN.

NUJ Asks Members To Boycott Oyo Election

AB220910 Lagos NAN in English 0855 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ibadan, Sep 22 (NAN) — The Oyo State NUJ [Nigerian Union of Journalists] yesterday asked its members to boycott the coverage of today's election into the House of Representatives in the state. According to the union, the action was a protest against the continued harrassment of journalists by the police, politicians and thugs. A statement issued after a meeting in Ibadan on Sunday mentioned particularly the two incidents in which two news crews of the Television Service of Oyo State (TSOS) were manhandled by thugs in Iwo and Ogbomoso earlier in the week, and urged members not to cover today's election in the interest of their own safety. Meanwhile the state governor, Chief Bola Ige, has asked civil servants to report for work today in spite of the election being conducted today. Governor Ige said that they should find their own time to go and vote in the election.

Property Damage in Ondo State Reported

AB211630 Lagos NAN in English 1300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Akure, Sept 21 (NAN) — Property worth about 110 million naira were destroyed in the 736 cases of arson reported in the political crisis that engulfed Ondo State last month. The chairman of the Relief and Rehabilitation Committee in the state, Chief Gabriel Falegan, gave the figures to newsmen in Akure yesterday. He said that it was as a result of the enormity of the disaster that President Shehu Shagari directed the National Emergency Relief Agency to examine the possibility of federal assistance to the affected victims. According to Chief Falegan, the Federal Housing Authority in the state has already allocated houses on a temporary basis to victims rendered homeless. He called on the public, institutions, and state governments to assist the agency by donating generously to the victims.

SENEGAL

UN Refugee Commissioner Visits Country

AB201040 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Poul Hartling, the UN high commissioner for refugees, continues his visit. He is at the moment the guest of honor of an official dinner offered by Maimouna Kane, minister of social development. Toasts will be proposed during this dinner. Poul Hartling will be received in audience by the president of the republic at 1000 tomorrow. This audience will be followed by talks with the minister of state, and secretary general of the presidency. Before this, he will hold discussions with Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Diouf Receives Refugees Commissioner

AB211355 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] UN High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling will end his official visit to Senegal today. He was received in audience this morning by the head of state. He will give a press conference this afternoon.

SIERRA LEONE

President Stevens Visits Gambia, Ethiopia

AB210905 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Soon after his arrival at Addis Ababa yesterday, President Siaka Stevens received in audience Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. During their discussions, Chairman Mengistu briefed President Stevens on the efforts he has made so far in the process of implementing the OAU resolution on Western Sahara adopted by the 19th summit. The chairman expressed gratitude to Dr Stevens for having taken the time to attend the meeting of the implementation committee despite his heavy commitments at home. He was particularly pleased that Dr Stevens was the first to arrive in Addis Ababa.

On arrival at (Bol) International Airport in Addis Ababa yesterday morning, Dr Stevens — at the head of an eight-member entourgage including Dr Abdulai Conteh, minister of foreign affairs, to attend the third session of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara — was met on board the plane by Francis Karimu, ambassador of Sierra Leone to Socialist Ethiopia, as well as the state chief of protocol of Ethiopia. On disembarking, President Stevens was warmly welcomed by the comrade chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council,the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia. President Stevens was introduced to the members of the Executive Council and the Central Committee as well as senior government ministers and officials by Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The staff of the Sierra Leone Embassy and a cross section of the Sierra Leone community in Addis Ababa who were at the airport gave the president a rousing welcome and presented a bouquet to him as well as to Chairman Mengistu. The national anthems of Sierra Leone and Ethiopia were played, after which the president inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

Speaking at a news conference at Yundun International Airport in Gambia en route to Addis Ababa, President Siaka Stevens described the Mano River Union, MRU, as born with a bright future. The president observed that Sierra Leone could not be at loggerheads with her neighbors and maintained that relations between Sierra Leone and Liberia are very good.

On the Chadian and Western Sahara issues, President Stevens remarked that he had initially hoped that he had solutions,but having gone through the whole history of each issue, he has come to the conclusion that the less he said, the better. Let us hope for a [word indistinct], the president added. Dr Stevens, who was however optimistic about the outcome of the problems, said efforts should not be relaxed [words indistinct] and advised that we must not give up hope. Asked about his opinion on the suggestion of a federation for Chad, President Stevens said that he did not give it much (?thought).

President Stevens, who was accorded a rousing welcome in Gambia, was met on arrival at Yundun Airport by Vice President Bakary Darbo, the speaker of the Gambian House of representatives, Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, High Commissioner Dennis Woode, and a large crowd of Sierra Leonean residents in Gambia. President Stevens, together with Vice President Bakary, later drove in a motorcade to the Atlantic Hotel in Banjul cheered by the crowd lining the route to the [word indistinct] flight to London which was unavoidably delayed. President Stevens left for London at 1700 amid a fitting presidential farewell which included a large crowd of Sierra Leonean nationals resident in Gambia chanting: APC [All People's Congress] and Papa Shaki [the president's nickname] father of the nation!

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Receives SRV Support Message

AB211215 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 21 Sep (ANGOP) — Vo Dong Giang, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, [title as received] has sent a message to his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, in which he expressed the profound indignation of his people at the aggression carried out by the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola.

The Vietnamese minister also condemns the absurd position of the racists in linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with the Namibian independence issue. Pretoria, the message adds, flagrantly violates the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, grossly flouting international laws and openly throwing a challenge to the progressive public opinion of Africa and the world.

The message states that the Vietnamese people insist on an immediate end to these criminal acts and express support for the four conditions presented by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African forces from Angolan territory and the immediate and scrupulous implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

Further on Havana Envoy Press Conference

MB220847 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Mwaete Joao Baptiste, the Angolan ambassador to Cuba, said in Havana that Angola would ask for more assistance from its friends and natural allies in case there was an increase in South African acts of aggression against the country. At a press conference, the ambassador spoke about the relations of friendship and cooperation between Angola and Cuba, which are a cause for envy for the United States.

He pointed out that the Cubans would remain in Angola to the benefit of the two countries. In this connection, Mwaete Joao Baptiste referred to the existing situation in Angola and the boycott of the Namibian independence process by the United States, which is now introducing a new idea in this process connected to the so-called security in the region, which is nothing but an attempt to prevent the solution of the issue.

The ambassador also said that he was concerned about the Israeli presence in the neighboring Republic of Zaire in view of the role played by Israel in the Middle East.

Delegates Leave for DPRK Nonaligned Meeting

MB220849 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Angola will take part in the first conference of the ministers of education and culture from nonaligned and developing countries due to take place in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 24-28 September 1983. Our delegations, led by Comrade Boaventura Cardoso, the secretary of state for culture, left Luanda the day before yesterday for that country. The deputy minister of basic education, Joaquim Matias, is also included in the delegation.

According to ANGOP, after attending the conference, Comrade Boaventura Cardoso will leave for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republicfor a working visit at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart.

MADAGASCAR

13 Plotters Against President, Security Sentenced

MB211238 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] One of the items dominating domestic news today is the case of the 13 people who have been charged with plotting against state security and with carrying out attempts against the life of the president of the republic. The trial began the day before yesterday, and the verdict was just passed about 15 minutes ago at the High Court at (Anousi). The court had been hearing the cases since yesterday evening.

We shall give you results in our next newscast, but now, as things are, we can say that the main accused have been given suspended sentences. The principal defendant has been given a maximum suspended sentence of 5 years. The others have been given suspended sentences of 3 years or acquitted on the benefit of doubt or due to extenuating circumstances. We shall have complete reports on the trial in our next newscast.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Returns From DPRK, PRC Visits

MB211827 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this afternoon after visiting the DPRK and the PRC. Soon after his arrival at Maputo International Airport, Joaquim Chissano gave an interview to the media, during which he dealt with the aim of his visit to those two socialist countries:

[Begin recording] [Chissano] Yes, we went to the DPRK to take part in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of this republic. There we had the opportunity of being received by various officials of the Korean state, including President Kim Il-song. We held talks about aspects of bilateral cooperation. We had the opportunity to brief them about our present situation in Mozambique and southern Africa. We then went to the PRC.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, in general, what were the results of the visit to the PRC?

[Chissano] We achieved positive results both in the DPRK and the PRC. Actually, we went to the PRC with the sole aim of

strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and to discuss bilateral questions at the party and state levels. We went there to discuss aspects of the international situation, particularly to brief them on the situation in southern Africa. We were successful, and the results were very positive for both countries. There are propsects for development in cooperation. [end recording]

That was Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano speaking in Maputo this afternoon, soon after his return from the PRC. Minister Chissano led a delegation which included Sebastiao Mabote, deputy minister of national defense, among other officials.

SADCC Transportation Committee To Meet in Maputo

MB211834 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The coordination committee of the Transportation and Communication Commission of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] begins a 2-day meeting in Maputo tomorrow. The meeting will be opened by engineer Alcantara Santos, Mozambique minister of ports, railways, and merchant navy.

During the recent SADCC summit which was held in Maputo, the heads of state of southern Africa once again reiterated the importance of coordination in the transportation sector, asserting that it should be the central focus of our regional action.

Maputo Hails Frontline Leaders Visits to West

MB211856 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Samora Machel is to visit several countries in Western Europe next month. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has been visiting Ireland, the United States, and Canada. In recent years the leaders of other frontline states have also made official visits to the capitalist countries of the West. These visits have become increasingly important as tension has built up in southern Africa, for southern African leaders do not visit the West merely to discuss questions of economic cooperation. As representatives of their respective peoples they have a duty to raise political matters as well.

Today the people of southern Africa are concerned over the growing menace of South African aggression. The peoples' leaders must voice this concern in their discussions with governments outside Africa. They must voice this concern, particularly when meeting with Western leaders. This is so because some Western governments bear a heavy responsibility for the threat which is posed by South Africa today. The finance and the technology which has enabled South Africa to develop the most sophisticated military machine in Africa came from the West. This military machine is now killing Angolans, Basuto, Mozambicans, and Zimbabweans, as well as South Africans. But the assistance which has been given to Pretoria has not always been in the interests of the West. This remains true today.

Sometimes it is difficult to convince Western governments why they should take positive action to stop their private companies, banks, and other organizations from doing business with South Africa. In the final analysis, however, it is in the best interests of the West to terminate its support for South Africa and to step up its support for free Africa. That is where the future lies — not in the obsolete racism and fascism of Pretoria.

However, a concerted effort must be made to convince the West of this. The people of southern Africa do not have the benefit of a massive propaganda machine to get their point across, but leaders can make the point when they have personal contacts with their counterparts outside the continent. It is encouraging that Western countries are increasingly extending invitations to the leaders of frontline states. It means, at least, that our voice is being heard.

Trade Unions To Expand Cooperation With Tanzania

MB220925 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Trade unions organizations from Mozambique and Tanzania have agreed to expand their cooperation with the prospect of incorporating all the trade unions of southern Africa.

This decision was taken at the end of a 4-day seminar recently held in Arusha, Tanzania, which was attended by delegations from the national commission for the implementation of the production councils and Tanzanian trade unions. The participants to the meeting praised the efforts being carried out in Mozambique for the establishment of socialist trade unions.

SOUTH AFRICA

Premier Comments on Soviet Threat, Referendum

MB211745 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the revolutionary and military onslaught against South Africa can only be thwarted by fearless leadership and justice. Addressing a mass meeting of students at the Univeristy of Pretoria, Mr Botha said that South Africa had to formulate and give content to a better message than the one communism offered southern Africa.

Mr Botha said that the revolutionary warfare of the ANC and SWAPO was aimed at drawing South Africa and its neighboring states into the Soviet sphere of influence. Southern Africa was one of the flashpoints of the world. Mr Botha said that the Soviet Union was trying to create a power base in the territory that would give it a monopoly over most strategic minerals in the world.

Further on Soviet Designs

MB220838 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says that the revolutionary warfare being conducted by the ANC and by SWAPO is designed to draw South Africa and its neighboring black states into the Soviet sphere of influence. Mr Botha said in Pretoria that the process of destabilization against southern Africa and Soviet expansionism in the subcontinent were part of a plan to conquer South Africa, first, by underminig its national will, and then by direct military action. Mr Botha said that the Soviet Union was anxious to establish a power base in southern Africa because of the strategic importance of the region, and that anyone who sought to minimize this threat was playing with fire.

Constitutional Plan May Discontinue

MB211751 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The government will not continue with the constitutional plan if there is a no vote in the referendum. Prime Minister Pieter Botha was speaking at a mass meeting of university students in Pretoria. He said those who vote no must tell the government what to do next.

Botha said he saw it as his Christian duty to ensure peace between what he called the Afrikaner and the Colored. He said if the constitutional plan was rejected by the Colored and Indian communities when their opinion was tested, discussions with them would have to continue, in Botha's words, to convince them that it is a good thing.

Minister Criticizes U.S. Moves on IMF Restraints

MB220805 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Horwood, has criticized American congressional moves to impose political restrictions on lending by the IMF, saying that such moves could irreparably damage the organization. Mr Horwood said in an interview with REUTER that attempts in Congress to restrict American funding of IMF loans to communist countries and South Africa could mean the beginning of the end of the fund as an ojective body. He said it would be a tremendous blow to the IMF, which had been an efficient and useful international agency and which had managed to be objective.

A joint committee from the American House of Representatives and the Senate is due to discuss a House addition to a bill which requires the United States to oppose IMF loans to countries governed by communist dictators or those practicing apartheid.

Mr Horwood, who leaves South Africa today for the annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington next week, said South Africa was considering prepaying part of its loan from the fund. He said South Africa had drawn about 950 million of its 124 thousand million rands loan authorization from the fund, which was all the country planned to use at the moment. A decision on repaying some of this might be made at the meeting next week. The loan, which can be repaid in up to 3 years, was arranged last year because of balance of payments problems.

Minister Announces New Local Authorities

MB211754 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, has announced that separate local authorities are to be established for Soweto, Dobsonville, and Diepmeadow. Addressing a news conference in Pretoria, he said that elections for the three new local authorities would be held in November this year to coincide with those for local authorities which had already been announced. He said that the decision to divide greater Soweto into three local authorities had been taken after intensive discussion between himself and the community councils of the three areas.

Dr Koornhof said amalgamation of the three community councils was discussed during the meeting but the parties had come to the conclusion that three seperate local authorities were in the best interests of all. He said that in the course of next year 84 more local authorities would be established in urban areas.

Radio Freedom Announces Death of ANC Official

EA211233 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 20 Sep 83

[ANC program]

[Text] Compatriots, on this evening of 20th September in our great year of united action the National Executive Committee of the ANC regretfully announces the sad passing away of [words indistinct] Comrade Dr Yusuf Muhammad Dadoo, affectionately known as Doc, on Monday 19th September 1983 after a long and grave illness.

Doc's contribution to our national liberation struggle is an important chapter of the revolutionary history of our people. At the time of his untimely death at the age of 74 Doc was chairman of the South African Communist Party and a senior member of the political military council of the ANC. We shall sadly miss him.

SWAZILAND

Crown Prince Leaves for School in UK 21 September

MB211629 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The crown prince, Makhosetive, left Matsapha Airport at noon today for the United Kingdom after a 12-day summer holiday in Swaziland. The crown prince, who came home from school in Dorset, England, made his first public appearance to the chiefs at Lombamba on the 12th of this month. He is accompanied by Senator King Mtetwa; Mr George Mamba, Swaziland's high commissioner in the UK; Mr Ernest Twala; Mr G. Twala; and Mr A. Dlamini, a security guard. Prince Mak-

hosetive was seen off at the airport by members of the royal family, the Supreme Council of State, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. Before leaving, the crown prince also inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force.

ZAMBIA

Zaire Border Reportedly Closed; Official Killed

MB211553 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The border between Zambia and Zaire has been closed at their Mokambo checkpoint near the mining town of Mufulira following the killing of a Zambian Government driver allegedly by four Zairian gunmen. The newspaper *Times of Zambia* said the death of Mr (Ben Munyimba), a driver in the office of the Copperbelt Province medical officer, caused consternation among security, customs, and immigration officers at the border point. Mr (Munyimba) was allegedly shot dead by four armed Zairians who ambushed him and stole the government vehicle he was driving. Two other passengers in the vehicle were seriously wounded and admitted to hospital.

The Zambian permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Peter Kasonda, said in Lusaka that the government was gravely concerned about the incident and that it would take up the matter with the Zairian authorities through the normal diplomatic channels.

CDC Chairman Satisfied With Use of Loans

MB211334 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Commonwealth Development Corporation [CDC] is satisfied with the manner in which its loans to Zambia are being utilized. Corporation Chairman Lord (Kindersley) has said he is satisfied that the loans have been put to good use in various projects that are important to the economic development of the country. He said his organization will give more loans to the agricultural sector in future, as this is one area with potential that the country has not fully utilized yet.

The CDC approved two loans to the country a week ago, one of which will go to the Zambia Sugar Company for the final stages of its factory's expansion. The Lord (Kindersley) said this after visiting Nakambala Sugar Estate, Kafue Textiles, and a number of other projects that the CDC has invested in.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Economic Inequality Threat to Peace

MB211226 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says economic inequality between the industrialized and developing countries is the most dangerous threat to peace and security in the world today. Delivering a lecture at Toronto University in Canada last night, Comrade Mugabe said developed countries should not remain insulated while the Third World continues to languish in misery. He pointed out that depravation and exploitation bring war while prosperity fosters peace.

Referring to UN efforts to preserve peace in the world, the prime minister said after the Second World War the Security Council became a casualty of the opposing forces of nature. He said the ideals of the United Nations have so far been disjointed and that this has caused the Security Council to use ad hoc measures in the preservation of peace because of lack of consensus among the big [word indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe said if UN principles which call for noninterference in the internal affairs of all states and nonuse of force as a means to settle disputes are adhered to, they could eliminate the major causes of international conflict. The prime minister called for the rechaneling of funds being spent on armaments toward development in the Third World. He said this would be a major step forward in the quest for world peace and prosperity.

Radio Truth Reports Continued Dissident Fighting

MB211000 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The regime likes to let it out that the dissident problem is now almost a thing of the past. The recent events prove otherwise. At least 50 Zimbabwean soldiers and policemen have been killed in the past 4 weeks, and a large number of weapons has been captured. The railway line has been severed twice and a quantity of road-making equipment destroyed. On 21 August a battle took place between Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA] and ZIPRA forces south of Tjolotjo. The battle lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours and resulted in the death of 20 ZNA troops. The ZNA then called in the air force to help and four bombs were dropped, but there were no casualties to ZIPRA forces.

In other actions, 15 soldiers were killed and a number wounded at (Goba), Plumtree on 14 August, and 10 soldiers were killed at Kezi on 10 August. On 18 August 10 soldiers died and an unknown number were wounded in contacts in the Tjolotjo area. At (Mabonaline), Tjolotjo a police patrol van was ambushed by ZIPRA forces and two policemen killed. On 21 August three (?gray) scouts were killed in the same area, and on 22 August one soldier was killed and five were wounded in an ambush at (Habudo) near Plumtree. On 26 August at (Bembezi) 6 soldiers were killed and several others were wounded, and 10 young men they had taken prisoner were released by ZIPRA. The 10 youth volunteered to join ZIPRA and are now undergoing training in Matabeleland. On 2 September, a platoon on ZNA troops was ambushed and 19 were killed.

That is far from being all the activity taking place in Matabeleland during the past month, but it serves to let Zimbabweans know dissidents are far form being a thing of the past.